



VOL. XXXIX

NOVEMBER, 1911

No. 5

## The Triumph of Peace

From the chronicles of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, we learn that this organization, composed of the prominent young men of Atlanta, was the first military organization in that city to respond to the call of the Governor for volunteers for the Confederate cause in 1861.

After the Civil War, when the South was emerging from the gloomy days of reconstruction, the company, inspired by the same spirit of patriotism that carried them into an armed conflict which ranks among the greatest in history, accepting in good faith the sword's decision, determined to visit their former adversaries in the Northern and Eastern cities and offer them the hand of national fellowship for the reunion of the States and a prosperous future for our country.

This determination met with much opposition from friends and public men in Atlanta on the ground that sufficient time had not elapsed from the close of the conflict and the motives of the company would be misunderstood, which would result in failure of the undertaking and humiliation of the members.

But these predictions were not realized. The proposed "mission of peace" of the company soon spread throughout the country in the public press and in every city visited by them they were most enthusiastically welcomed by the military, Grand Army posts, State and city officials and the people, which was followed by parades, ban-

quets and public and private receptions, developing into an ovation that continued for nearly three weeks, when the company returned to Atlanta and received from the citizens a most generous welcome home. A generation has passed since that memorable "mission of peace," and in the many cities visited the memories of it are still fresh with those who took part in the patriotic endorsement given to the Guard. But these memories will not be permitted to die with the participants. A striking and appropriate monument has been erected in the main entrance of Piedmont Park in Atlanta, Ga., to tell the story to future generations of how the people of the North and the South, holding sacred the melancholy memories of the past, reunited for a greater and a grander republic.

Here in the heart of the South, in this bullet-strewn city, now arisen and prosperous, is perpetuated the generous endorsement of their mission by the patriotic people of Connecticut and Massachusetts and New York and Pennsylvania and Maryland and the other States represented at the dedication, that it may be national in its history and tell the story to the unborn generations of how we quarreled and made up.

The visit of our President General to Georgia, where she went on the invitation of the Atlanta Chapter to attend the unveiling of the Peace Monument October 9, was a continued ovation and was the

source of much satisfaction to local Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Peace Monument was erected in Piedmont Park by the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, and was an occasion of national importance. It was to commemorate the era of brotherly love and good feeling and was planned and magnificently carried out by Capt. J. F. Burke. Mrs. Scott witnessed from the reviewing stand the passing of many crack Southern companies, the Richmond Blues, the Montgomery Grays, the Gate City Guard and other noted antebellum companies, as well as the historic Ancient and Honorable of Boston, the Putnam Phalanx and Foot Guard of Connecticut, the Philadelphia Fencibles, the Old Guard of New York and others, the whole making a scene so splendid and significant as never to be forgotten. At the conclusion of the review, Mrs. Scott, representing the great society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, laid upon the imposing monument of bronze and marble a wreath of immortelles, being escorted by Governor Baldwin of Connecticut and Col. William Lawson Peel, Chief of Staff, Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia being absent on account of bereavement.

Mrs. Scott was met on arrival by the officers of the Atlanta Chapter and by Col. and Mrs. Peel, whose guest she was for two days prior to the celebration. On the evening of her arrival she was given a dinner at the Country Club. The dinner was served on the terrace, where the rich stone work was overlaid with vines, flowers bloomed everywhere, the full moon shone its brightest, patriotic airs were played during the repast, "My Old Kentucky Home" receiving great applause.

Next day Mrs. Scott had a long motor trip in the country and luncheon at the home of some old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Linton Hopkins. In the evening Mrs. Peel invited to meet her at dinner all the State and National officers and ex-officers, Regents and other Daughters of the American Revolution friends. After dinner, ad-

journing to the long music room, Mrs. Scott made a delightful talk on Daughters of the American Revolution work in general, and the financial and business part in particular. Next day our President General was the guest of honor at a buffet luncheon given by Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, at which a brilliant Daughters of the American Revolution company was assembled. The gracious hostess presented a loving cup to Mrs. Scott and a beautiful souvenir to each of the guests. From the luncheon she was escorted to the elegant new Georgian Terrace Hotel, where a suite was reserved for her by the Atlanta Chapter, whose guest she then was. In the afternoon they gave a grand reception in their Chapter House, where the large company was received by Mrs. Joseph Morgan, Regent, and officers, and Mrs. Sam D. Jones, chairman Reception Committee, and presented to Mrs. Scott and the State and National officers. In the evening Mrs. Howard H. McCall entertained at dinner at the Georgian Terrace.

Wednesday was the grand parade, one of the most magnificent pageants, in which Mrs. Scott rode with Miss Benning, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hope and Mrs. Foster. In the afternoon, Mrs. John Marshall Slaton entertained in her honor at a large Daughters of the American Revolution tea at her beautiful country seat, where a number of distinguished visitors were among the guests. In the evening Mrs. Scott attended a large reception at the University Club given to Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, and at midnight returned to Washington. Mrs. Scott's visit to Atlanta was a delight to all the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, and especially reflected great credit on the Atlanta Chapter, who kept open house during the three days' celebration at their beautiful new Chapter House.

The Triumph of Peace has a subtle and sacred significance of the valor and breadth of Americanism.

MARSHALLTOWN CHAPTER, Marshalltown, Iowa, Mrs. H. H. Center, Regent. We note in the programme an important topic, "House Cleaning in Olden Times." Each month a biographical sketch of some noted woman of the Revolution has a place on the programme.

# To the Unknown Dead

A marker erected to the unknown soldiers buried at Valley Forge, Pa., was unveiled June 17, 1911, by Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Norristown, Pa.

The stone is a Barry granite, 6 feet 6 inches high by 5 feet 7 inches wide, bearing a heavy bronze tablet with the following inscription:

In Memory of  
Unknown Soldiers  
Buried at Valley Forge  
1777                      Erected by                      1778  
Valley Forge Chapter  
Daughters of the American Revolution

This noted battlefield, of which a British historian says, "In Valley Forge was located the most celebrated camp of history," was taken in charge in the year 1903 by the State of Pennsylvania and a commission of twelve men appointed. About 470 acres of these hills and vales were purchased and are cared for by this commission.

In a field near to where Washington had a hospital the unknown dead were buried, and it is on this spot and by the side of the boulevard drive the marker was placed.

The exercises of the unveiling were largely attended, and opened with an invocation by Rev. W. Herbert Burk, B.D., the rector of Valley Forge Memorial Chapter, to whom, more than to any one, is due the forwarding of the historical interest in Valley Forge.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, former Governor of Pennsylvania, made the introductory address. It was during the incumbency of Governor Pennypacker, and largely by his efforts, that Valley Forge

was taken over into the care of the State and the commission appointed, of which he is a distinguished member. Through his well-known historical knowledge of Pennsylvania many hitherto unknown places of historical importance have been located.



TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS

The oration for the occasion was delivered by Rev. Charles H. Rorer, D.D., of Norristown, Pa. This oration was most fitting to the occasion and was pronounced a masterly effort by many able critics who heard it.

A short address by the Regent of Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Joseph Fornance, followed.

The marker was then accepted by the State of Pennsylvania, through the president of the commission, Hon. Wm. H. Sayen, which concluded the exercises.—MAGDALENA S. STAUFFER, *Historian*.

MY DEAR EDITOR:

Personally, I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid work you are doing for the N. S., D. A. R., in your successful achievements in the magazine work.

I marvel at what is accomplished by so limited a force.

Yours fraternally,  
BLANCHE GOODE GARBER.

# "Old Tennent" Historic Church Monmouth Co., N. J.

Its present corporate name is The First Presbyterian Church of the County of Monmouth.

The Royal Charter of incorporation was granted by George the Second and indorsed by Jonathan Belcher, the trusty and well-beloved Governor of the province of New Jersey, February 21, 1749. A handsome fac-simile of this Charter now hangs on the interior walls of Old Tennent.

This is the most widely celebrated and historic house of religious worship in Monmouth county, if not in all the State of New Jersey, because of its Revolutionary Association, and the ability and devotional fame of ministers who spent the greater part of their lives in pious labor with and for their congregations.

This old church edifice, which is now about 160 years old, is the successor of an older church that was built on the same site before the birth of Washington, and which was in fact the successor of the still more ancient Scots' Meeting House, built in 1692. The place is marked by the relics of the Scots' burying ground, though the last vestiges of the old meeting house has disappeared.

Old Scots' Church is supposed to have been of Covenanter origin, as a few years before some Scottish exiles came to this country. The vessel landed near Perth Amboy and some of the people settled in Monmouth County, which was then a wilderness, where Indians and wild beasts roamed at will.

When the congregation had outgrown "Old Scots," need of another and larger church was felt. This was built on rising ground called White Hill, on account of the white oaks upon it.

A tradition has been handed down that it was planned to locate the church on a lower part of White Hill, and that Janet Rhea, of Scottish descent, seized the small corner-stone and, toiling to the top of the hill, set it down there with this spirited remark to the astonished builders: "Wha

ever heard o' ganging doon to the Hoose o' the Lord, and no ganging oop to the Hoose o' the Lord?" This woman, of strong mind and scriptural application, was a communicant of Old Tennent, and her remark had weight with the builders.

The present church was built in 1751 and occupied in 1753. It still stands and is in fine repair to-day. It contains seventy-eight pews, that were sold to members who paid from £7 to £17 sterling each. Many of their descendants occupy the pews of their ancestors. Its pastors were Godly men. Rev. Wm. Tennent, who served forty-three years, was eminently qualified to be a faithful minister, both by reason of his superb natural endowments and his attainments as a scholar. He had the whole county as his charge. He planted in Monmouth County the seeds of a noble Christian influence which continues to bring blessings. Mr. Tennent was a Christian patriot. To the day of his death he was an ardent supporter of the colonies in their struggles to shake off the oppressive sway of England.

The remains of the sainted Tennent lie buried under the floor of the central aisle of the old church.

The pulpit was occupied a few times by the most famous evangelist of his time, the Rev. George Whitfield.

The saintly Indian missionary, the Rev. David Brainard, also preached in Old Tennent, to congregations largely composed of Indian converts, on several occasions. In his diary in June, 1746, he writes: "Being desired by the Rev. Wm. Tennent to be his assistant in the administration of the Lord's Supper, I this morning rode to Freehold to render that assistance, my people also being invited to attend the sacramental solemnity. A number of my dear people sat down by themselves at the last table, at which time God seemed to be in their midst."

The interior of the church is very little changed. The old communion table at



which the Lord's Supper has been administered to successive generations for nearly two centuries is still in use.

The ancient burial ground which surrounds the Old Tennent Church is no less historic than the edifice itself. The grounds are being repaired and improved from time to time. A perpetual fund of \$10,000 has been established by subscriptions from different persons who have ancestors buried

churchyard, as also numbers of the wars of 1812-15 and 1861-65.

In front of the church is a monument to the Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., who was one of Old Tennent's pastors for forty-five years.

Nearby the church the famous battle of Monmouth was fought on Sunday, June 28, 1778.

No battlefield in our country has stronger



MOLLY PITCHER AT THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

there. Monmouth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has given \$50 toward the fund. The grounds are increasing in beauty as well as in historic interest and sacred memories.

A large proportion of Old Tennent members have been laid in this tranquil resting place, and many persons make journeys to this God's acre in memory of and in sorrow over departed friends. It is indeed a sacred spot, hallowed in many minds and endeared to many hearts. A great number of soldiers of the Revolution, many of whom were killed in the service and others who survived the war, were buried in this

claims to the reverence of the American hearts than that of the plains of Monmouth. It was one of the severest and also the longest in duration of all the battles of the Revolution. Old Tennent was used as a hospital where the soldiers' wounds were dressed and the dying comforted. Stains of blood may still be seen on the seats and floor of the church.

The well-known story of Moll Pitcher, or "Sergeant Molly," is an interesting tradition about the battle.

At one end of the churchyard is the grave of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, a gallant officer in the British army, who was

killed in the bloody engagement of June 28, 1778. There was nothing to mark the spot except his name rudely carved on the building, until about 1835, when a Scotch school teacher, William Wilson, who was teaching near by, put up a red board with the simple inscription in black letters, "Hic jacet Colonel Monckton," and the date of his death. When this school teacher died he was buried by the side of the remains of him whose memory he had honored. Many of his pupils contributed toward the erection of a stone to mark his resting place. A few years later a marble dealer of Hightstown, N. J., gratuitously erected a marble headstone over Colonel Monckton's grave.

In June, 1891, the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting and banquet at Freehold, N. J., and drove to Old Tennent to see the meeting house and grounds. They presented the church with a large, handsome flag, which is carefully treasured and on certain days is raised on a flagpole in the cemetery. One of the days is the anniversary of the battle, where it waves in the free breezes of Monmouth.

In generous regard of the Revolutionary

patriots and in recognition of Old Tennent being a witness to the memorable battle of Monmouth, a beautiful mural tablet was placed on the exterior of the church October 15, 1901, by the Monmouth Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Made of solid bronze and embossed with an expression of loving remembrance and loyal patriotism, it becomes a handsome badge to be worn by the old church, that has survived the grand battle and the brave men who fought in it. This tablet reads: "1778-1901. In grateful remembrance of patriots who, on Sabbath, June 28, 1778, gained the victory which was the turning point of the War of Independence, and to mark the spot on the battlefield of Monmouth this tablet is placed by Monmouth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, September 26, 1901."

Also on May 3, 1904, the same Monmouth Chapter presented Old Tennent with a handsome drapery of marine rep, fastening it around the sounding board and pulpit desk.—SARAH E. ELDRIDGE, *Historian, Monmouth Chapter, Monmouth, N. J.*

## Some Real Sons of the American Revolution

Doubly entitled to call himself American, because his veins hold the blood both of our empire's aboriginal owners and of its liberators, is the ancient link, Sopiell Selmore, son of a Passamaquoddy brave, Selmore Soctomah, who, besides rendering various services to the cause of the colonies, distinguished himself in the revolution as an Indian scout and captain in the marine service. Sopiell, his son by his squaw, Dennis Molly Selmore, entered his 98th year March 1, and may well look forward to a century span, for his father, the good Soctomah, was considerably over a hundred years old at the time of his death, upon the eve of our civil war, when Sopiell was a middle-aged man of 46.

He is able to be about and enjoys his four grandchildren, with whom he lives. His father and maternal grandfather were both continentals. One of the prized relics of the family is his grandfather's wooden quart flask—made like a little keg—which was carried through the revolution. Mr. Adams and his good wife lived together

nearly sixty-seven years and until her death in 1908. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1889.

The oldest "actual" son of the revolution not yet canceled from the rolls is Edward Joslin, of Keene, N. H., born in the town of Stoddard, that state, April 14, 1810 and therefore over 101. His father was a corporal and his grandfather a captain in the Continental army.

Among nine real children of the revolution who enter their 97th year in 1911, is Wellington A. Clark of Crown Point, Ind. His father, Benjamin Clark, one of the Massachusetts patriots who responded to the alarm of April, 1775, shouldered his flintlock and marched from his home in Medway, later working his way up in the ranks from private to sergeant.

Doubly linked to independence is William Bethuel Barron of Westminster, Mass., aged 91, whose father and grandfather both fought under the banner of Washington, the former as a private and the latter as a captain.

# Real Daughters

Mrs. Phoebe Jane Lemon Hungate

Mrs. Phoebe Jane Lemon Hungate, widow of the Rev. James De Pauw Hungate, of Riverside, Cal., is the only Real Daughter of John Wallace Chapter, Bedford, Ind. She is delighted with the golden spoon sent her by N. S., D. A. R. She is the daughter of Matthias Lemon and his second wife, Mrs. Mary Stewart Hunnell, who were married December 14, 1820.

Her father, Matthias Lemon, was a pensioner and was born in Lancaster, Pa., February 18, 1762. He entered the service in June, 1778, at Sunbury, Pa., where he then resided. He re-enlisted at Northumberland, Pa.

In his widow's claim for bounty land it is stated that he also was paid for service as lieutenant-colonel in General Davis's brigade, New York militia, 1814.

He later lived in Bono, Lawrence County, Ind., where his daughter, Phoebe Jane Lemon, was born, July 28, 1829. His sons were La Fayette and Francis Marion Lemon.

She is as energetic and as enthusiastic as if she were forty instead of eighty-two.

The following sketch of her life was written by herself:

In June, 1856, in New Albany, Ind., I was married to Mr. Jas. De Pauw Hungate. My husband was educated for the Baptist ministry. He was graduated from Franklin College, Indiana. Mr. Hungate began work in his chosen calling in Salem, Ill.

Some years later, while we were laboring in Nebraska, we were sent by the Home Missionary Society of the Baptist churches as missionaries to Oregon. Our family at that time numbered five, Mr. Hungate, myself and three boys. We started on our long and perilous journey in the spring of 1864. There were no railroads at that time across what was the great American desert. We crossed the plains in what is sometimes called a "prairie schooner."

We had provisions for a three months' trip. There were no places at which we

could buy supplies along the route. There was but one post office on the way, that at Fort Laramie, a military post.

We traveled in company with others who were on their way to the Pacific Coast.



MRS. PHOEBE JANE LEMON HUNGATE

Our first year upon the Coast was spent in the small college town of Forest Grove in Oregon. In the following year Mr. Hungate was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Salem, the capital of Oregon. Here we remained for five pleasant and fruitful years in the service of the Master.

From this place we removed to Petaluma, Cal., where Mr. Hungate held a pastorate. After a time my husband deemed it wise to return to the Middle West. He was in the pastorate at various places in Nebraska and Kansas, until on account of failing health, we came to southern California. Here Mr. Hungate was engaged in horticulture, chiefly orange growing, until the time of his death, November, 1907.

## Fannie Glenn Stewart

Mrs. Stewart is the daughter of Capt. James Glenn, a native of the historic county of Jefferson, W. Va., where he was born in 1761. In 1779, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in one of the regiments of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's command and continued in active service several years after the cessation of hostilities at Yorktown. Upon fresh assignment to duty he was described as "sharp-shooter scout in the rear." He was at one time the bearer of a dispatch from St. Clair to Washington while the latter was in Philadelphia. As proof of Washington's appreciation of the bravery of young Glenn in carrying in his arms his friend, Colonel Morgan, from the battlefield, the general appointed him as aid upon his staff. He received his first commission, as lieutenant, signed by Washington and dated March 5, 1792. Subsequently he received his commission as captain. These commissions are in possession of his descendants.

Upon Washington's installation as chief executive our hero received written orders from Secretary Knox to proceed on a mission to Pittsburgh, dated May 13, 1793. As a result of ill health he was later assigned recruiting duties, and eventually retired from active service. This data of his career was left on record by his son, James Glenn, Jr.

Capt. James Glenn married when quite young. His first wife lived many years, but left him a widower and childless in his old age. Subsequently, at the age of sixty-two, in the year 1823, he married Miss Ruth Burns, a bright, pretty girl of eighteen. The gallant old veteran and his young wife were the parents of three children, of whom Mrs. Stewart is now the only one living. She was born June 24, 1824. Her father, Captain Glenn, died in 1832, at the age of seventy-one.

Her daughter, Fannie Glenn, was sent at an early age to the historic institution known as the Georgetown Seminary, from which she was graduated. In this select school, conducted by Miss English and well remembered by many of the older residents of Washington and Georgetown, were gathered as pupils the daughters of many distinguished and cultured families, and Miss English's entertainments were at-

tended by the families of the Presidents, Cabinet officers, Senators and diplomats from the time of Dolly Madison until the breaking out of the Civil War.

The old homestead of the family, "Glenburnie," was always the scene of much hospitality and many festivities, but the most brilliant of these was the marriage of the



MRS. FANNIE GLENN STEWART

daughter of the house, Miss Fannie E. Glenn, to James Erskine Stewart, a prominent young attorney. Nine young lawyers acted as groomsmen, while the fair bride was attended by nine of Jefferson's most beautiful girls.

Judge Stewart was on the bench for many years and served his State in various responsible positions.

Mrs. Stewart at a glance shows she is a lady of ante-bellum days; her features, her manner, her conversation, proclaim her as belonging to that type of refinement, graciousness, kindness and intelligence which we describe as "the old school." She is still as bright as in her youthful days, entertaining the friends, old and young, who surround her, with accounts of interesting events of her experience. She resides in Luray, a town nestled between the Blue Ridge and the Massanutton mountains.

# Historic Groton Heights

On September 6, 1911, exercises were held at old Fort Griswold, commemorating the deeds of the brave patriots who fell on Groton Heights September 6, 1781. A new memorial entrance and bronze tablets were dedicated to the memory of these heroic dead.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, honorary Presi-



MRS. SARA T. KINNEY.

dent General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and long the State Regent of Connecticut, is president of the commission to whom the State has committed the charge of this battlefield of the Revolution. According to the terms of the grant and as a tribute to the untiring work of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, the Regent of that chapter is a member of the commission. The present Regent and member of the commission is Miss Addie Avery Thomas, whose ancestor fought on Groton Heights.

According to the secretary of the commission, Mr. Ernest E. Rogers, who spoke on the occasion:

Old Fort Griswold, owned and occu-

pied as early as 1775, aggregated, including additional land purchased in 1777, 4.643 acres. With land purchased in 1812, 1841 and 1842, it comprised 12.3 acres. With the gift of land to be made by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Mr. Morton F. Plant and other interested friends, it totals 13.55 acres. The tract extends to the river, with a water frontage of 85 feet.

Jurisdiction was ceded to the United States by legislative enactment of the State, June 9, 1842.

On June 6, 1902, Congress granted to the State of Connecticut the right to occupy, improve and control the Fort Griswold tract for the purpose of a public park, but reserved to the United States the fee in said tract and the right to resume possession for public defense, or otherwise.

The preservation of this tract was due chiefly to Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, who appealed to President Roosevelt in 1901 to "save the forts," and was ably assisted by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter.

On June 22, 1903, the General Assembly accepted the tract, appropriated \$250 annually for caretaker, policing and caring for the grounds. In 1905 the annual appropriation was increased to \$500.

Seven commissioners were appointed by the Governor to take office July 1, 1903, for the term of two years, to cause said land to be cared for and protected. The commissioners have been reappointed and are now serving the fifth term, with the exception that, according to the resolution, the Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter shall be a member. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb was succeeded by Mrs. Clara B. Whitman, followed by Mrs. Eugene L. Baker, and the present Regent, Miss Addie Avery Thomas.

A caretaker, duly vested with police powers by the Governor, was engaged and lives in the quarters in the lower fort. The house has been painted, put in proper condition, borough water and a telephone installed. The tall bushes covering the land outside the fort were cut, the land plowed, planted and finally sown to grass.



The brick shot house of 1812 period, falling into ruins, was repaired.

The stone scarp, surrounding the entire old fort, has been uncovered and rebuilt. Likewise the ditch leading to the lower battery.

The flag is hoisted at reveille and lowered at retreat, and affairs conducted in a military manner. In 1909 the State Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for improvements to the tract. This appropriation has been used:

First—The sally-port, fast becoming impassable, was entirely reconstructed.

Second—The ruins of the magazine covered in 1881 were unearthed and restored to the original form.

Third—Two massive bronze tablets have been erected.

Fourth—The memorial entrance, dignified and substantial, has been reared with stone quarried on the reservation. It is but the first of a general plan for several smaller improvements to the tract necessary



to place it in condition befitting State property.

The marking of the spot where the brave

Major Montgomery fell, while entering the fort at the head of the British column, is the first of several contemplated markers, following the plan adopted at Bunker Hill. The boulder, on which the Montgomery tablet is placed, was taken from the field directly in his line of march to the fort.

There is no public landing in Groton on the river front, and the commissioners have already voted, when funds are available, to place the 85 feet frontage in condition for such purpose, under proper regulations.

How different this scene of to-day from the one on that day of battle. Instead of Colonel Ledyard, the commander of this military district, and his men, we have with us Colonel Rafferty, U. S. A., commanding the artillery district of New London, with hundreds of his men. Capt. Adam Shapley crossed to Groton with his men stationed at Fort Trumbull, but to-day Captain Jacobs brings thirty cadets from the School of Instruction to receive a lesson in patriotism. Instead of a hostile fleet in the harbor, and the burning of wharves and warehouses, we are eagerly looking for the approach of ocean liners and the building of the wharves and warehouses obtained by Senator Mahan. The same river rolls at our feet, lined on both sides with these rugged eternal hills, on one of which we shall soon see the buildings of the Connecticut College for Women, made possible by the generosity of our fellow commissioner, Mr. Plant.

The programme of the day was simple and without much display, recalling the rugged patriotism of the brave men whose courageous defense of the fort was celebrated. Governor Baldwin and staff, with many prominent persons from all over the State, were present. A parade through the borough streets was one of the features.

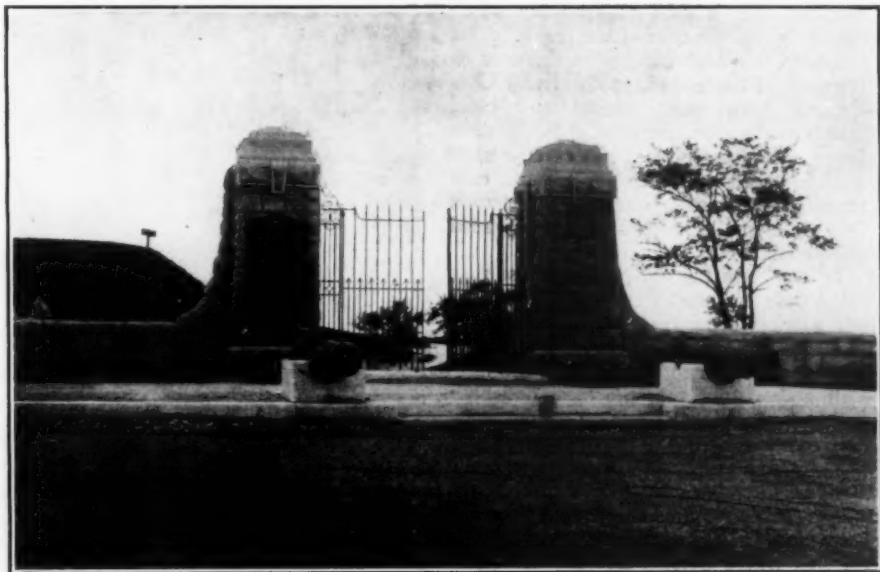
At the new memorial entrance the parade met the Governor and party. Then Mrs. Kinney, president of the tract commission, presented the keys to the entrance to Governor Baldwin. In the following words Mrs. Kinney asked the Governor to unlock the gates of the entrance and formally open the tract to the people of Connecticut:

*Your Excellency:* Included in the business which was transacted by the Connecticut General Assembly, in 1909, was the passage of a bill relating to the public res-

ervation known as the Fort Griswold tract. By virtue of this legislative act the State Commission in charge of this historic landmark was empowered to do whatsoever might be deemed necessary and suitable for the preservation of the old forts, and for such restorations and improvements as might legitimately come within the limits of the National and State laws under which this particular tract of land is governed. I now have the honor to report to your excellency that a goodly part of the pleasant duty delegated to the commission

States Congress in 1902, the design for this gateway was submitted to and received the approval of the Secretary of War. If the substantial character of the memorial, its simple dignity and artistic merit meet with the approval of the Governor and other patriotic citizens of Connecticut, the Fort Griswold Tract Commission will feel amply repaid for its labor of love.

And now, sir, I have the great satisfaction of presenting to you the key to the entrance, and in behalf of the Fort Griswold Tract Commission of Connecticut to invite



\* MEMORIAL GATEWAY FORT GRISWOLD

has been performed and that a brief statement concerning it will be presented during the general exercises. My present mission concerns this memorial entrance to the tract of land which environs the upper and lower forts.

This gateway, with its bronze tablet, bearing the names, not only of the killed but of every man who had any part in the Battle of Groton Heights, is the gift of the State of Connecticut in commemoration of the heroic defense of the old fort by 165 American patriots against an assault of approximately 800 British soldiers on September 6, 1781. In obedience to the requirements of a bill passed by the United

you to unlock the gates and to declare the formal opening to the public of Fort Griswold Memorial Park.

Governor Baldwin unlocked the gates and they were thrown open by Thomas and Elisha Miner.

They are the descendants of men who died in the battle of Groton Heights. Thomas is 91 years old and Elisha is 85 years of age.

The procession stopped at the spot where Colonel Ledyard fell and a wreath was placed by the Governor. The procession then moved to the stand erected for the speakers. Here Mrs. Kinney recalled the deeds of the past, saying in part:



follows abandonment. It was given over to solitude, decay, and to the memories of a dead but never to be forgotten past. One man only was left by the Government in charge of the tract and the property still remaining here, and however earnest his wish to satisfactorily discharge his duty, it goes without saying that the best interests of this historic landmark could not be properly conserved through the efforts of one individual only. And so it was left for the winds of winter, the storms of summer, and more than all else, to the iconoclastic hands of thoughtless boys to uproot, to beat down, to undermine, and destroy much that was historically of value to the State of Connecticut. Many a breach was made in the stone walls surrounding the reservation. Many of the ten-inch shot in the lower fort were carried away and lost. The old shot house was badly damaged; the sally-port and the long ditch became dump heaps for every sort of rubbish—and chaos reigned.

It seems more than probable that not a vestige of anything to indicate the Revolutionary history of the fort would have been left on this splendidly bare and wind swept hill had it not been for the great interest in its fate which was felt by the Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, and members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. After the fort had been abandoned by the author of its being, these Daughters of the American Revolution literally mothered the old fortification until it acquired a mother-in-law who bore the name of Connecticut. The Chapter to which I have referred voluntarily assumed a large burden of necessary care of the grounds and from its treasury and from the individual purses of Regent and members, a sufficient sum of money was contributed to repair some of the breaches in the stone walls, to build turnstiles here and there, keep grass cut and bushes trimmed. It was Mrs. Slocomb who secured to the State the gift from the War Department of the old cannon and ammunition to be seen in the lower fort, and if I am not greatly mistaken it was also through her efforts that Senator Hawley and Senator Platt became interested and successfully used their best endeavors to secure the grant of this tract to the State of Connecticut. Let us give honor where honor is due, and it is without doubt that the honor of taking the ini-

tial steps in the movement which saved the old forts from destruction is due to Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb and the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R.

The bill relating to the grant of this land to Connecticut was passed by the United States Congress in 1902, and one of its provisions is that the State of Connecticut—

"Shall have and exercise power to make and enforce police regulations concerning said tract, and shall protect it from injury and defacements, and that before beginning any use or improvement of said tract the State of Connecticut shall present to the Secretary of War detailed plans of any improvement, and shall have received his approval thereof."

For the better care and protection of the property, the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1903 passed a resolution granting a small annual allowance to meet the expense of a custodian who should live on the reservation and be invested with the authority of a policeman, but it was not until 1909 that provision was made for any additional expenditures. In that year the General Assembly made an appropriation for improvements and restoration work, and that work is now well under way.

As the Fort Griswold Tract Commission interprets the act of Congress granting this property, and the act of the General Assembly of Connecticut in accepting the same, the ruins of the old Fort Griswold fort—the fort where we are now assembled—must be preserved intact. Its special old-time features may be restored, but no changes may be made and nothing may be done to alter its general appearance, or that of any of its existing relics. This restriction does not apparently apply with equal force to the outlying tract. It may be "improved and controlled for the purpose of a public park for the benefit of citizens of the United States and for no other purpose whatever."

These injunctions have in no way hampered the work of this commission, for individually and collectively, we have been and are a unit in full harmony with the letter and the spirit of such obviously wise restrictions. Hence it is that the commission has been able to work steadily and conscientiously toward a given end, that end being to safeguard this sacred legacy from the encroachments of a prevailing

tendency to iconoclasm. We have endeavored to preserve and restore rather than to demolish; to "raise up the foundations" and "repair the desolations of many generations" rather than attempt to modernize existing conditions. This has been the wish and aim of every member of the Fort Griswold Tract Commission of Connecticut, and it is also their hope that so far as the work has proceeded, the purpose of this mission has been achieved.

The Governor made a few remarks and Gen. John W. Barlow spoke from a military point of view.

Then came the formal presentation to the State of the several small parcels of land surrounding the fort, which were purchased for the State by members of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter and other generous friends. Capt. John O. Spicer, as trustee of the little syndicate that purchased the land, made the presentation.

Miss Addie Thomas, Regent of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, followed with the presentation of Latham Street, which is the gift of Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb. This street has been closed some time to vehicular travel and it is a popular passageway to the fort.

Miss Addie A. Thomas, Regent of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, in presenting Martyr's Hill, said:

*Your Excellency, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* A battlefield of the Revolutionary War, brush grown and neglected, Fort Griswold, about to be dismantled and abandoned by the Government, was the scene that each day greeted from yonder balcony the eye of the organizing Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. This sight inspired within her the project that resulted in the United States Government giving over to the State the

most sacred piece of land in Connecticut for a memorial park.

Beneath this same balcony and joining her property with that of the State is the hill at the head of Latham Street down which the survivors of the massacre were rolled in an ammunition wagon.

Mrs. Slocomb in 1910, with the assistance of Charles E. White and the hearty co-operation of our Chapter under Mrs. Eugene L. Baker, with the borough under Warden C. L. Avery and the Monument Association under Thomas A. Miner, succeeded in having this historic street closed as a passage for vehicles. At a personal expense to Mrs. Slocomb of over \$1,000, this unmanageable hill is now transformed with its two flights of easy steps leading to the Monument Association grounds into a fitting memorial to the martyrs who suffered on the spot.

To-day Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington has the honor of presenting to your excellency for the State of Connecticut, through its generous and patriotic honorary Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the deed of this land, Martyr Hill, the Groton Monument Association to become custodians.

Both presentations were made to Morton F. Plant of the tract commission, who accepted the gifts and then presented them for the commission to Governor Baldwin, representing the State.

The membership of the commission follows:

President—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, New Haven, Honorary Vice-President General, National Society, D. A. R.

Secretary—Ernest E. Rogers, New London; Miss Addie A. Thomas, Groton; H. Wales Lines, Meriden; Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy, Bristol; Morton F. Plant, Groton; Lucius F. Robinson, Hartford.

## The Battle of Groton Heights, from a Military Viewpoint

By General John W. Barlow, U. S. A. (Retired)

In discussing the battle of Groton Heights, it is impossible to offer anything new. And yet, though the story is old and has been recited over and over again, it will bear repetition in eastern Connecticut as long as the spirit of patriotism continues.

Let us first consider the causes that brought about the expedition to the Thames River. Sir Henry Clinton, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, with headquarters in New York City, was perplexed by the movements of General Washington, who



was threatening an attack and at the same time was preparing to transfer the bulk of his army to Virginia, where the troops coming from France under De Grasse were to join him in the successful attempt to compel the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Sir Henry probably felt that he must do something, and as he did not care to move against the American lines on the north and west his only alternative was an expedition eastward on Long Island Sound. With its excellent harbor and other advantages, New London was a fitting objective for an expedition. From Tories living there Sir Henry knew of the weakness of the defense and that it was the rendezvous for numerous privateers that had greatly embarrassed the British by their many captures of rich cargoes on the high seas, and that vast stores of valuables were in its warehouses which, if secured, would be of much service to the English army.

Should he capture and hold this important New England port he would have a valuable base from which to raid the adjoining country for supplies, and carry the war into this hotbed of rebellion, whose gallant sons had given his government more trouble than those of any other locality by their intrepid conduct both on land and sea.

Thus he might for a time at least deter these rebels from rendering further assistance to the cause of independence.

From a military point of view Sir Henry was wise in his selection of the commander of the expedition. General Arnold was without doubt one of the ablest soldiers the Revolution produced on either side. He was a military genius and but for the unpardonable crime of treachery his name would be held in honor, second only to that of Washington, among the heroes of the Revolution.

The plan of the expedition was simple and judicious. The troops were embarked upon thirty-two transports, including sloops of war, with the intention of approaching the harbor in the night, with a view to a complete surprise. But owing to an unexpected change of wind the flotilla did not reach its objective point till 9 o'clock on the morning of the sixth of September. The intended surprise was a failure and preparations were at once made by the Americans on both sides of the river to repel the invaders and thwart the object of the invasion.

The alarm of two shots was fired, but the enemy, knowing what this meant, added a third, which so confused those who were expected to respond that the full strength of the Minute Men did not turn out. Messengers were sent into the country, which induced a limited number to come in, but not enough to meet successfully the greatly superior force of the enemy. Arnold's troops were landed in two divisions on opposite sides of the river. That upon the New London side, under the command of Arnold, consisted of the Thirty-eighth regulars, the loyal Americans, the American Legion of Refugees and sixty Yagers. On the Groton side, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ayre, were landed the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth regiments, the Third battalion of New Jersey volunteers and a detachment of Yagers and artillery. Arnold's division advanced with little difficulty. He sent a detachment to occupy Fort Trumbull, which, being an open work on the land side, could offer but little resistance. The garrison under Captain Shapley fired a few rounds at the approaching enemy, then wisely spiked the guns and taking boats crossed the river to join their comrades at Fort Griswold. With his superior force Arnold easily brushed away the defenders of Fort Nonsense and Manwaring Hill and proceeded to take possession of the town, a large part of which was soon in flames. It may be that Arnold was not responsible for the destruction of private property and that much of the conflagration was brought about by worthless vagrants. He undoubtedly ordered the destruction of the large warehouses and the shipping at the wharves, which would indicate that it was not his intention to hold the place permanently but to do as much damage as possible and get away.

Desiring the assistance of the force on the opposite side of the river in preventing the escape of the shipping, Arnold had ordered Colonel Ayre to hasten his advance and take Fort Griswold, but on reaching the high ground above New London at the old cemetery, where he saw the strength of that fort and the evidences of its vigorous defense, and not wishing to subject Colonel Ayre's troops to the inevitable loss that would result from an attack, he sent an order countermanding the previous one, which unfortunately for both sides arrived too late, the troops then being fiercely engaged.

Colonel Ayre's command had encountered considerable difficulty in advancing on account of the rough character of the ground and the lack of roads. But with bulldog perseverance the two regular regiments pushed forward and soon reached the vicinity of the fort. Had the patriots seen fit to have met the enemy in the difficult country near the landing it seems possible their progress might have been so delayed that Colonel Ledyard's reinforcements could have joined him as he fell back and, his command thus strengthened, the battle might have resulted in his favor. Colonel Ledyard seems to have had absolute faith in his well built fort and believed it impossible for men to scale its walls in the face of its valiant defenders. You all know the story of the demand for the surrender of the fort and the grim response of its gallant commander, "We shall not surrender, let the consequences be what they may."

No time was lost by Colonel Ayre in making his disposition for the attack, and the two veteran regiments went forward, led by their intrepid officers, in one of the most desperate assaults ever recorded.

The artillery had been delayed and the infantry was obliged to assault without cover from battery fire. In modern times an attack under those conditions would not be attempted. Lieutenant-Colonel Ayre and Major Montgomery led their commands and both were struck down, Ayre badly wounded and Montgomery killed. The regiments advanced from the east, Colonel Ayre attacking from the south and west, Major Montgomery from the east and north. The most desperate fighting occurred at the southeast and southwest angles, where the assailants with reckless courage made a lodgment on the parapet, and after a hand-to-hand struggle entered through the embrasures and, overpowering the gallant defenders, opened the gate for the troops coming from the north side. Although the defenders numbered but 160 men and the assailants about 600, the strength of the fort and the valor of the patriots made the conditions not far from equal. As a matter of fact, the accounts indicate that at least twice during the assault the British wavered in their advance and were probably on the point of retreating when a shot severed the halyards of the flag, which came down in token of surrender. Although the flag was quickly

raised upon a pike the assaulting troops in the smoke and confusion may not have noticed it, and on moving forward to take possession of the fort the withering rain of bullets from the Americans was considered as treachery, which so infuriated the assailants that, maddened beyond control, a desperate rush was made that carried them over the parapets, and as resistance continued inside the fort they gave rein to their worst passions, and probably seeing one of their officers brutally murder the commander of the fort after he had surrendered, considered themselves licensed to carry on the work of destruction to the killing of the last man.

When the enemy entered the fort not more than a half dozen of its defenders had been killed and perhaps a score wounded. At the conclusion of the massacre over eighty were dead and practically all the others badly wounded. In the deadly strife of a battle, especially within the confines of a fort whence had issued the death warrants of many of their comrades, the kindly feelings of humanity and mercy on the part of the victors are apt to be smothered and man is liable to give himself up to the baser instincts of savagery. Some shadow of excuse must therefore be felt for the rank and file of that infuriated command which had lost in killed and wounded in the assault at least twenty more men than the defenders numbered when the battle began. We cannot, however, palliate in this manner the brutal murder of Colonel Ledyard by the inhuman officer who, on receiving the commander's sword in token of surrender, ruthlessly pierced his noble heart with the same weapon. The name of that officer has never been definitely proven. It is better so. Far more fortunate would it have been for him had he met the fate of the gallant Major Montgomery, in whose honor a tablet has been erected on the spot where he fell, ere he had the opportunity to commit so heinous a crime. Let the dastard's name rest in oblivion.

The important military questions concerning this expedition are: Was it well planned? Was it well executed? and Was it successful?

The first and second questions I think should be answered in the affirmative. To the third question I would emphatically answer no.

Although New London and Groton

were for a short time in the possession of the invaders and nearly destroyed, Fort Griswold captured and its defenders massacred, the cost to the British in the loss of nearly 200 men killed or wounded was far beyond the results attained. If it was intended to hold the harbor as a base for further operations that object was frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the Americans, that had so decimated the attacking force that it was deemed advisable to withdraw from the place. The attempt to destroy or capture the valuable ships and cargoes was practically a failure also. The expedition did not in any way add luster to British renown and the material advantages were negative.

On the walls of the old chapel at West Point are bronze tablets each bearing the name of a major general of the Revolutionary War. All of those officers were thus honored except one. A blank tablet was placed in this group to commemorate by

the omission of his name the dishonored Major-General Benedict Arnold. What more fitting testimonial could have been devised to instill into the minds of the military students of the nation a loathing for treason which is taught by this silent reminder of the infamy of the man whose name but for that crime would have been engraved not only on a tablet in the West Point chapel, but upon the hearts of the people of this great nation?

What precepts can be learned from the story of this tragic battle? First, the British soldiers, though acting in an unworthy cause, have left us an example of courage and obedience under most trying conditions well worthy of emulation. And, second, the patriotism of those stern defenders who gave their lives for the cause that made us a nation, must arouse in our hearts the loftiest sentiments and inspire us with a willingness to offer our lives upon the altar of our country when called upon.

## The Laughing Spy

History would be a churchyard affair indeed, more impressive than inspiring, if its only spectacle were the pageantry of great events, moving through the thousand avenues of Time to one common dust heap.

Such spectacles afford rich material for reverie, but human nature sickens in so melancholy an atmosphere, and thus the precept of history is lost to most of us. Unfortunately, only the great side of great men appears in well regulated history. They don't seem to have traits in common with ourselves, and their greater events overshadow our own so mightily that we never consider their example in conducting the affairs of daily life. Perhaps we resent their aloofness.

And yet with what delight we seize on any trait or oddity of some man who has participated in great matters, whether famous or obscure, to prove his kinship with ourselves. To laugh over a man lends him an intimacy, and when we find that he

ran his camp or council with the same exasperations, and the same jokes, too, which come up in our business, then there is profit in that forefather.

If humor could only walk through history, like a spy with a dark lantern, how near and dear would great events become, when flashing out with more familiar aspect.

Many members of this society have had certain incidents and bits of character handed down like heirlooms; these have found no place in the narrow page of history, and yet they were not less significant than battles in giving complexion to their times.

Believing that the narrating of these little traditions would make history more inviting, and teach many the necessity of good humor as well as fortitude in winning campaigns, we invite such contributions from our readers. These should be mailed to Frederick W. Wilson, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

I AM enclosing the subscription for next year, as I do not feel that I can do without it, for I think it grows better every year.—*Maud D. Shackelford, Tarboro, N. C.*

REMOVE not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set up.—*Proverbs xxii, 28.*

# The Old Oregon Trail

By Mrs. Charles O. Norton, State Regent, Nebraska

At the close of the Revolutionary War, all the territory west of the Mississippi was practically an unknown country, and I wish you could all have read again with me the accounts of the discoveries and achieve-



MRS. CHARLES O. NORTON

ments of these brave men, who first traveled these unknown lands and waters, from Balboa, who in 1513, was the first white man to discover the ocean of the Pacific, to the journey of Coronado, twenty-seven years later, who, in his search for the mythical "Golden Cities" was the first explorer of the great West, reaching, it is said, even unto the lands of Kansas and Nebraska, and who passed some ways up the River Platte, thus, perhaps, the first white man to pass over a portion of the great Oregon Trail.

Then came Captain Cook, who sailed up along the Pacific Coast, as far as Cook's Island, far north of Sitka, and who made known to the world the vast quantities of otter to be found in the northern waters, and the immense prices to be obtained for

furs in the Chinese market. Men went mad. It was as if a new gold coast had been discovered; skins which cost a few cents sold for an hundred dollars in China. Many countries rushed to this lucrative fur traffic, until, in 1793, twenty-one vessels under various flags were plying the far off waters of the Pacific. It was in the year 1872, that one of these ships, the *Columbia*, under command of Captain Grey, discovered a large river, which was named Columbia for the ship. Shortly after, meeting the celebrated discoverer Vancouver, he was told of the great river, and Vancouver at once began its exploration, ascending it a hundred miles, and giving the name of Mount Hood to the beautiful mountain which still bears the name, and thus the western end of the great Oregon Trail was made known to the world.

About this time some fur traders from the Hudson Bay country established a trading post on the Columbia, and for some years the English held sway, in a small way, in this part of the country.

From this time on, the story of westward exploration centers very largely in one individual, that great American statesman, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. From boyhood he had been the friend of men of the stamp of Daniel Boone. He was a man of strong sympathies, a most active and inquisitive mind, and of all men of his time, was probably the best informed. He loved science and literature, and was the leading spirit in the American Philosophical Society, which laid particular stress upon everything pertaining to geography and the animal plant life of America. The settled portions of North America were already well known to him, but to the west of the Mississippi lay vast stretches of undiscovered territory which was still a land of mystery and wonder, holding peculiar attractions for a man of Jefferson's imaginative mind, and it is not strange that he became possessed of the idea of establishing a great highway to the Far West, and on the 4th of December, 1783, he wrote a letter to Gen. George

Rogers Clark, asking him to lead a party through to the Pacific, which is the first proposal known to have been made, of an overland journey, and which in 1803 resulted in the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Jefferson's choice of leadership for this

Jefferson's instructions to these men were to explore such rivers as would offer the most direct and practical water communication across the continent for the purpose of commerce. They were to study climate, soil, plants, animals, legends and natural products.



expedition fell upon Merriweather Lewis, a young Virginian, and at Lewis's suggestion, he selected as second in command, William Clark, a younger brother of the man to whom Jefferson had made his first proposal of an overland journey

Traveling from St. Louis up the Missouri River, Lewis and Clark camped near the Platte River in Nebraska at a place called Council Bluffs, where they held a council with the Indians and left flags and other tokens of American supremacy. On



the 20th of August, near Sioux City, occurred the only death during their journey, that of Charles Floyd, which spot is now marked by a beautiful monument. They followed the Missouri River to its head waters in the Rockies, and went down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. The following spring they began their homeward journey, arriving in St. Louis just six months out from the mouth of the Columbia. Six months, and to-day it takes three days.

The discovery of the Columbia River and the expedition of the Lewis and Clark, having proved the feasibility of an overland route to the Western Coast, prompted John Jacob Astor, the great fur trader, to send out the ship *Tonquin*, to establish a trading post on the Pacific, which in his honor was called Astoria. At the same time he dispatched a well-equipped party overland, who crossed the continent following the trail of Lewis and Clark, to reinforce the party who had gone by water. It was on the return of some of this overland party led by Robert Stuart, in 1811, bearing dispatches to Mr. Astor, that in crossing the Rocky Mountains, they missed the head waters of the Missouri River, and instead followed down the Platte River its entire length, thus blazing the Oregon Trail.

As a specimen of the fur trade at this time, 1811, one of this party relates that he bought 1,500 beaver skins for 35 pounds, which brought him in China 2,500 pounds. Do you wonder that with such enormous profits in sight, the fur trade became the all-absorbing topic of the times? But with the coming of the War of 1812, Astoria, mainly through the misrepresentation of the Hudson Bay traders, that the war had been won by England, passed into the hands of the British, and later a treaty between the two countries made it impossible for Americans to establish themselves again in Oregon, as against the already well founded British interests. In 1821 the matter of American rights in Oregon again came before Congress, and the fact this region was slowly, yet surely, passing into British hands startled the entire people. The popularity of Bryant's *Thanatopsis*, in which the name of Oregon had appeared, a name probably learned from the Indians by Jonathan Carver, when they related to him their traditions of the Far West, and by him

given to Bryant, had made a lasting impression upon the country, and the fear that a foreign colony might grow up in "Oregon," began to grow prevalent. The only remedy for this condition appeared to be American colonization. In 1820 Long had entered Nebraska, at Council Bluffs, and passed along the north bank of the Platte River, thus establishing the first great trail across the State. Ten years later William Sublette guided a wagon train from the Missouri River up the Platte and over the Rockies, and Robert Campbell built a fort or trading post at Laramie Fork, and descended the Platte River from this fort to the Missouri, in a skin boat, thus proving that the Platte "was" a navigable stream, all proof to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1832, Bonneville led a resolute band of trappers and traders to the West, entering Nebraska near the present town of Falls City, passed up the Nemaha River to near Hickman, then went across the northern parts of Saline, Fillmore, Clay, and Adams counties to the Platte, at old Fort Kearney; he then followed west along the south bend of the river, to just beyond its fork to Fort Laramie, to the Rockies and on to the Columbia.

Wyeth followed closely after, and it is claimed, that up to this time, more than three-fifths of the trappers and explorers who crossed these desolate plains and mountains had fallen by the hand of the savage foe. What courage it took for men to still press forward.

In 1834 and 1835, a small band of Missourians led by Dr. Marcus Whitman, were sent into Oregon, and in 1836 the wives of two of these missionaries, Mrs. Dr. Whitman and Mrs. H. H. Spaulding, accompanied their husbands, they being the first white women to cross the plains of Nebraska, but up to the year 1842, there were less than 150 white people in all that vast region, north of California and west of the Missouri, known as Oregon, and this was only sixty-nine years ago.

When the great wave of colonization swept over the country in 1842, St. Lewis was no longer the outfitting point for the Far West. Civilization had moved up the river 350 miles, to Independence, Mo., the starting point at that time for both the Santa Fé and the Oregon trails. Dr. Whitman had come on from Oregon, and had promulgated far and wide his doc-

trine of colonization, as a means of saving grace. For months companies had been forming. The leading man of the initial company was one Peter H. Burnett, who carefully kept a journal and later wrote a number of letters to the New York *Herald*, giving graphic accounts of the journey, which led to many others going out. There were 200 wagons in this first company, 5,000 cattle, and more than 1,000 people. They were under strict military discipline, with scouts in advance, for protection and to locate the best trails and the most suitable camping grounds, and, piloted by Dr. Whitman, this was the first true self-supporting American colony planted on Oregon soil.

It was also about this time that the Government sent out General Fremont to investigate the South Pass through the Rockies, and this was the first step taken by our government to aid actual emigration to Oregon. Guided by the famous Kit Carson, Fremont traveled up the Kansas valley to the Big Blue, entering Nebraska at the southwest corner of Gage County, thence crossing northwesterly across Jefferson County, to a few miles east of the station of Alexandria, west across Thayer, northwest across Nuckolls, passing through the southwest corner of Clay, across Adams to the northwest corner, to old Fort Kearney—reaching the north fork of the Platte about five miles southwest of the post-office of Lewellen; from here it followed along the south side of the river across Deuel, Cheyenne and Scotts Bluff Counties, leaving the State near Caldwell. Fremont kept a careful record of the distance, the fords, desirable camping places, and suggested where forts should be established, and, in fact, all information outgoing emigrants most needed to know. He returned along the north side of the Platte to Bellevue near Omaha, where he found an excellent well-beaten road, evidencing much travel to the west. In 1844, the second emigrating company numbered 1,400 people, and in 1845, another of more than 3,000 people passed through Nebraska along the Platte, bringing the population of Oregon up to nearly 6,000.

In 1847 came the tragic death of Dr. Whitman, his wife and many of his companions slain by the very savages they had befriended, and just at this critical moment in the history of Oregon, the attention of

the world was suddenly drawn by the discovery of gold to California, that land of the Spaniards, whose sole means of communication with the outside world up to this time had been by sea. In less than one year fifty thousand people in an almost continuous caravan moved west along the Platte River through Nebraska, to Fort Hall, and thence down the Sacramento Valley to California. Month after month, year after year the excited multitudes passed on to the new El Dorado, seeking the golden treasure.

Is it a wonder that the Oregon Trail took on proportions 50 to 100 feet wide its entire way? In two years California had a population of 100,000 and Oregon had dwindled to less than 1,400 souls. These bare facts tell of the rise and fall of the Oregon Trail.

Mr. McCall, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to designate and locate the Oregon Trail, says in his report:

"The Oregon Trail was one of the great battlefields of the country, made possible by that wonderful gap to the Rocky Mountains, known as the South Pass. Bonneville traveled its entire length in 1832; the missionaries, trappers and traders soon wore a visible wagon track to the traders' rendezvous on the Green River, and beyond to Fort Hall. But not until the greater migration of the Oregon homeseekers, a thousand strong with their wagon train, in 1843, passed over to the Pacific, did the Oregon Trail become, in fact, a great national road. Each year thereafter wagon trains passed over the route culminating in the great exodus, when a column 50,000 strong moved out from the Missouri River and lined the trail with the dead of 5,000 or more in numbers, for that one year alone. Meanwhile the Mormon migration had followed in the track of the Oregon pioneers for fully a thousand miles to the great bend of Bear River, the California movement of 1849, and later also followed in the same track, as far as Fort Hall, where these diverged and bore off to the southwest, but the Oregon Trail kept steadily on to the Northwest, a trail two thousand miles long.

Realizing that an immediate move should be made, for the preservation of the outlines of this noted highway, which stretches out from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and which are fast being obliterated,

the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska brought the subject before their State Conference in 1908, and it was decided that they should take the initiative in this work. Their clear judgment and foresight manifested at that time has been more than justified by the results.

An Oregon Trail Committee was appointed, of which Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, of Kearney, was the first Chairman. An active campaign of publicity was at once inaugurated, in which the State papers took a large personal and effective interest. Mrs. Charles B. Letton of Lincoln was at that time State Regent, and laid the firm foundation for the appropriation which was later made by the Legislature. The Chairman of the Trail Committee, assisted by the Press Committee, and the Daughters in all parts of the State, kept the subject constantly before the public. A clever Memorial was compiled and issued by the State Conference and a copy placed in the hands of every legislator, and sent to many prominent Nebraskans who were interested in the work, and through the earnest efforts of Mrs. O. S. Ward, State Regent, a bill appropriating \$2,000 was passed by the Legislature of 1910-11.

The united work of the Daughters was thus rewarded, and all was ready for the commencement of the real work of defining the Trail, and erecting the markers. The bill appropriating the money, named the State Surveyor, the Secretary of the State Historical Society and the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution to direct the work, and the Oregon Trail Memorial Commission was organized, with Mr. Robert Harvey, State Surveyor, President, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, State Regent, Vice-President, and Mr. Clarence S. Paine, Secretary of the State Historical Society, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Commission has only held four meetings, but they already have the work well in hand. The southern part of the Trail through Nebraska, from the Kansas-Nebraska State Line, to Deweese, has been carefully followed and thoroughly established by Mr. Paine, accompanied by a number of Boy-Scouts, under the leadership of Rev. E. J. Ulmer, of Alexandria, Neb. Camp fires were held each evening, to which the people of the immediate vicinity were

invited, and a rare store of early history unearthed, while at the same time, a wonderful amount of interest in the Trail work was awakened, unexpected assistance offered, and considerable sums of money pledged for the work.

The Commission has already appropriated money for a number of monuments, and their location has been definitely decided upon.

The Kansas-Nebraska State Line Monument, will soon be placed, at a cost of about five hundred dollars. This stone is erected by the State of Nebraska, the citizens of Washington County, Kan., and of Jefferson and Gage Counties, Neb., and by Elizabeth Montague Chapter, D. A. R., of Beatrice, Neb. It is expected that the Kansas D. A. R. will also contribute to and have a share in this monument.

A short distance northwest of the State Line Monument, a stone will be placed, marking the noted McCandlass Ranch, where Wild Bill shot and killed McCandlass and four of his men. This monument will be located near the Right-of-Way, of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, and General Manager Holdrege, of this road, is taking personal interest in this marker.

School district No. 39, in Jefferson County, and Oak, Neb., are both placing expensive stones, costing several hundred dollars each, and a large and imposing monument will be erected by Quivera Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Fairbury, Neb., assisted by public spirited citizens of that city. This monument will probably take the form of a large granite tree trunk, and it is planned to raise at least \$500 for this purpose.

The money has also been set aside to mark the "Lamin grave," twelve miles east of Bridgeport; Mitchell's Pass and Fort Kearney, seven miles southeast of the city of Kearney. Surely, the Trail movement is taking strong hold upon the people of Nebraska, and not only will the commission mark the Oregon Trail, but it will bend its energies to other and equally important trails across the State, such as the Overland Trail, west from Nebraska City, and the Mormon or California Trail, west from Omaha.

The Oregon Trail in many places is not difficult to follow. It is about one hundred feet wide at its point of entrance into Ne-

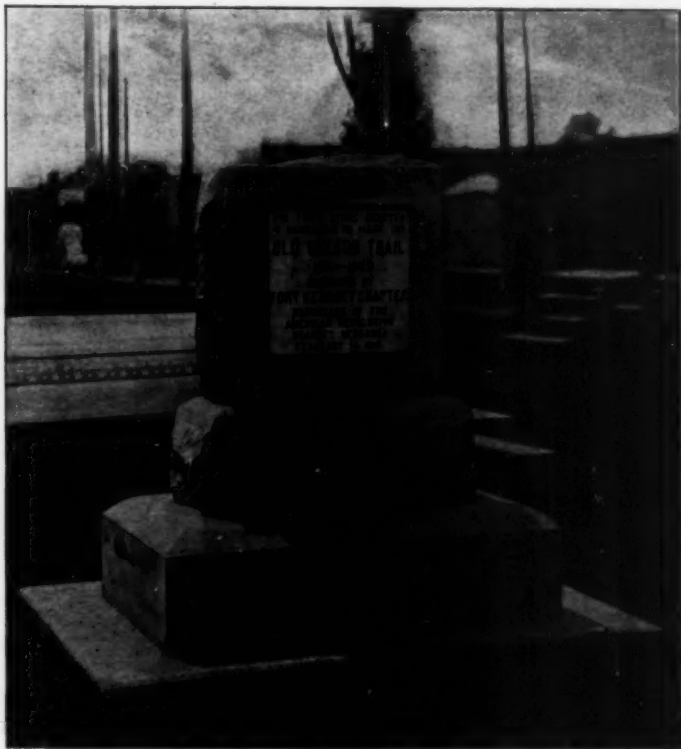
braska, and where it crosses Rock Creek Valley it widens out to nearly half a mile.

On a cliff near Rock Creek are carved the names of hundreds of early-day travelers, and it is claimed that the name of John C. Fremont heads the list, with date of 1842.

It is interesting to note that the first monument erected to mark this noted trail

battlefield of history. History does not record a battlefield of greater courage, neither is there a record of so long a trail nor one which has wrought such great historic changes in the nation.

The American people owe a deep debt of gratitude to those intrepid pioneers, and the road they traveled, and marked with their blood should have its memory re-



ERECTED BY THE FORT KEARNEY CHAPTER

in Nebraska was dedicated at Kearney, Neb., June 9, 1910, by Fort Kearney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by a large number of prominent people throughout the State, an extended account of which appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of August, 1910. Omaha Chapter, Omaha, Neb., soon followed with a beautiful sun-dial, and the interest in the work continues to increase.

The object of marking this old historic road is the same as marking any other great

ligiously preserved, not only that future generations may know of the great struggle to advance our boundary to the Pacific, but likewise to keep alive the patriotic zeal, so helpful in the perpetuation of our government.

The Nebraska Commission certainly has a great and a grand work before it, and the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution are pledged to this work until it is finished. "Thou hast well begun—go on; it is the end that crowns us."

## Mrs. Matthew T. Scott the Guest of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, at Petoskey, Mich.

President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, was the guest of honor at a reception given on August 4 by the members of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter. The function was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. O. L. Ramsdall, and was attended by representatives from many Chapters in various parts of the country. With Mrs. Scott in the receiving line stood, beside the Regent and several of the officers of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, Vice Regent General Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Grand Rapids, who had arrived from her home city in the morning for the express pleasure of attending the reception. Mrs. Brayton is dearly loved by the members of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, to whom her courtesies have been unstinted.

After each guest had enjoyed the pleasure of a personal meeting with Mrs. Scott, an informal address was given by the President General that was thoroughly enjoyed by her audience. Michigan in history was touched upon with keen appreciation, betraying the fact that Mrs. Scott, who has spent many summers in northern Michigan at her beautiful summer home at Charlevoix, has studied both local and State history with enthusiasm. Mrs. Scott also spoke interestingly of the many phases of work for the Daughters to do, maintaining that all good work is patriotic work, but urging the preservation of history and all that pertains to it for the coming generations. A charming description was given the guests of Continental Hall at Washington, and a flattering tribute was paid the Michigan Daughters for the extreme beauty of the room that has been furnished by them. Following this appreciation of the work of Michigan's Daughters, the President General introduced

Mrs. James P. Brayton, the one who was more than any other one instrumental in securing the exquisite furnishings of the Michigan room, and whose own purse supplied a goodly portion of the funds that were used for the work.

Mrs. Brayton's response to the gracious introduction of Mrs. Scott was a cordial one, and her greeting to the women from other States was most sincere.

The members of Pe-to-se-ga Chapter feel that a very special pleasure has been theirs, for Petoskey is the third city in Michigan to extend entertainment to the National President General. It is hoped that our summer reception will become an annual feature of the social life at Petoskey, and that it will bring together each year many Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the United States, who will find pleasure and profit in the meeting. For Petoskey, as you may know, is in the very heart of the famous chain of northern Michigan summer resorts to which come each year thousands of women from every State in the Union, and many of these women are members of our National Daughters of the American Revolution. Only a small percentage of our great National organization have enjoyed the pleasure of a trip to Washington, and it was to give our President General the opportunity of meeting with many whom she would otherwise never know that the reception was given. Those who were present and had hitherto known the President General only through their Chapter delegates, or through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE bade her farewell reluctantly, for her magnetic personality and womanly address captured every heart.—(MRS.) ETHEL ROWAN FASQUELLE, *Historian*.

---

DENVER CHAPTER, Denver, Colo., Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Regent. The year book shows a varied and interesting programme. The honor roll is given with the list of members, always a valuable addition. The Committee on Patriotic Education presents a programme at an open meeting, evidently for the purpose of interesting the general public in patriotic matters.



# Historic Spots in Mississippi

By Lilla Young Franklin

The valley of the Mississippi and westward is America's land of poetry and romance, and fancy runs riot in contemplating those far away days, enveloped in the mist of time and made beautiful by the glamour of distance. To tell of De Soto, La Salle, De Tonti, D'Iberville and of other valiant cavaliers of France and Spain would be delightful, but this is not a fitting occasion, and we come down from the dizzy heights of the imagination to the prosaic task of cataloguing some of the historic spots in our State that are especially worthy of commemoration. In this enumeration we would not, as Daughters of the American Revolution, trench upon the provinces of our sister organizations, the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Confederacy; to the latter belongs the honor of marking the battlefields of glory, made sacred by the blood of our heroes, and to the former, the earlier historic spots.

As is well-known, the history of Mississippi begins with the wanderings within its boundaries of Hernando De Soto and his adventurous Spaniards in 1540-41. Accounts of this expedition are preserved in the Spanish archives and through them we learn that seeking for the mythical Eldorado, these daring men crossed the Tombigbee River. The many Spanish relics of the period, found both at Plymouth, near Columbus, and Cotton Gin Port, at the head of navigation, indicate the crossing was at one of these points. The Duke of Alvas, a companion of De Soto, chronicles the battle of Chicaca (near Pontotoc) and also the battle of Alabamo on the Tallahatchie River, near the present site of New Albany, between the Spaniards and the fierce Chickasaw Indians. He tells of their reaching the mighty river, of which they had heard and had called "El Rio del Espiritu Santo," but subsequently named "Rio Grande del Florida," by which the Mississippi was known for a hundred and thirty years. Before lost in oblivion these earliest historic spots should be marked.

The first white settlement within our

present territory was established in 1699 at Old Biloxi, for the protection of which D'Iberville erected Fort de Maurepas, a point which we should consider, as well as Fort Rosalie (afterwards Fort Panmure) at Natchez, built by Bienville in 1716. Other forts of importance in the early settlement of the country were Fort Nogales, near Vicksburg, built in 1790; Fort Adams on Loftus Heights; Fort St. Stephens on the lower Tombigbee, and Fort Mimms, the scene of a treacherous massacre of the whites in 1813 by the Indians.

Three miles northwest of Tupelo is the site of the battle of Ackia, fought in 1763 between the English and Chickasaws, and the French and Choctaws under Bienville. Old residents of Tupelo hold many antique relics gathered from this battlefield.

It might be well to mark the authenticated place where Tecumseh and his twenty Shawnee braves held a council of war with the Choctaws of this section, in which the latter avowed friendship to the white and discouraged Tecumseh's fierce vengeance.

An important historic spot is at the mouth of Bayou Pierre, where on February 22, 1797, within a fortnight of the end of Washington's administration, the "Stars and Stripes" were planted by Andrew Ellicott in spite of the angry protest of Governor Gayoso.

Certain treaty places, from their connection with important events in the history of the State, might be considered worthy of markers. The "Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek," by which the Choctaw Indians ceded the residue of their lands to the Government; the "Treaty of Doak's Stand," consummating an exchange of lands between the United States and the Choctaws, and the "Treaty of Chickasaw Council House," whereby the Chickasaws allowed the cutting of public highways through their territory. These adjuncts to the opening up of the wilds of Mississippi should not be forgotten. The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State have already be-

gun marking the old Natchez Trace and later will turn their attention to Gaines' Trace and Military road.

There is something peculiarly pathetic in an extinct town, and quite a number of these in Mississippi have been tabulated by Professor Riley. Among them may be mentioned Old Biloxi, where was planted the first white colony; Cotton Gin Port, a trading post of considerable importance, besides its early association with Bienville and his troops; Old Hamilton, the first county seat of Monroe, and once the home of some of our distinguished men; Moore's Bluff, West Port and Plymouth, once rivals of Columbus, are now given over to the cultivation of cotton; Middleton, two miles west of Winona, was once a seat of learning, having two colleges; Winchester, in Wayne county, had the peculiarity of having Gaelic exclusively spoken by its people until 1830; and at Kingston, now almost forgotten, the first Protestant church of Mississippi was erected in 1798.

In a little Methodist church, built by the eccentric Lorenzo Dow at Washington, the second capital of the State—"gay and fashionable place"—was held the first constitutional convention in Mississippi, July 7, 1817. Dr. Dunbar Rowland regards that a most important place to mark.

Some homes made famous by their residents or by events transpiring in them are worthy of our consideration. The house of John Ford on the Pearl River, entertained the "Pearl River Convention," that declared for statehood in 1816. "Concord," near Natchez, the home of Governor Claiborne, as well as the three Spanish governors of the Colony. "Belvidere," the home of John Steele, the first secretary of the Mississippi territory, who was also a Revolutionary officer. "Gloucester," near Natchez, the home and burial place of Governor Sargent, another Revolutionary officer. "Halfway," settled by Capt. Benjamin Osmond, of Revolutionary fame, in 1817. "Bruinsburg," home and burial place of Peter Bruin, a Revolutionary officer. "La Cache," seven miles southeast of Port Gibson, famous as the Mississippi home of Blennerhasset; and "Dunbarton," the home of the silver-tongued S. S. Prentiss, while acting as a tutor.

It could not be expected that all these places should be marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, but your committee recommends that each Chapter in the State assumes the responsibility of putting memorial stones at places of note in its vicinity.

Thus the good work will go on.

## Thanksgiving of an American Woman

For the privilege of living;

For all the beauties and wonders of Nature;

For a native land, broad and free;

For the respect of her husband and of those men who are not her husband;

For the chance to choose between marriage and a career;

For the opportunities of education, culture and development unequalled in any other land;

For a husband who is an intellectual companion and a loyal friend, with whom she shares her joys and sorrows;

For a home in which she is the Queen Mother;

For the love and fellowship of little children;

For these and countless other blessings that come every day to an American woman;

Her heart is filled with the spirit of Thanksgiving!

*Lucy Allen Smart.*



This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

#### THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

*By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.*

(Continued from the October AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

Stone, Luther, d. Dec. 20, 1850, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 77; formerly of Framingham. He m. Mary Trobridge.

Stone, Samuel, a pensioner at Union, Conn., in 1840. He m. Mary Ann Paul, who d. Sept. 13, 1842, aged 83.

Stone, William, a clergyman, b. in Guilford, Conn.; d. March 20, 1840, at Sodus, N. Y., aged 87; was at Brandywine and Monmouth.

Storer, Lieut. Ebenezer, d. July 20, 1846, at Gorham, Me., aged 88; a pensioner; member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He m. Eunice Titcomb, who d. 1798, aged 39; 2d, Catharine Stephenson, who d. Feb. 26, 1850, aged 76.

Storey, Thomas, d. Aug., 1851, aged 93, at Norton, Mass.

Stowers, Samuel, d. Dec. 16, 1843, at Farmington, Me., aged 81. He m. Mary Oak, who survived him.

Stratton, James, d. Oct. 2, 1838, aged 71, at Holden, Mass. He m. Martha Graves, who was a pensioner, in 1840, aged 76.

Studley, Consider, d. Dec. 28, 1832, at Lancaster, Mass. He m., 1785, at Franklin, Mass., Olive —, who d., a pensioner, March 2, 1845, aged 83.

Studley, Japhet, d. Jan. 2, 1842, at Hanover, Mass., aged 85.

Studley, John, d. Nov. 30, 1843, at Scituate, Mass., aged 84; a pensioner. He m. Sarah —, who d. March 2, 1845, aged 79 y. and 3 mo.

Stull, Joseph, d. June 23, 1845, at Ovid, N. Y., aged 80.

Sturtevant, Seth, d. July 11, 1852, at Hart-

ford, Me., aged 93; was at Valley Forge, Stillwater, and Monmouth.

Sweeting, Lewis, d. April, 1842, at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 90.

Sweetland, Ebenezer, d. Sept. 24, 1841, at Coventry, Conn., aged 88; a pensioner.

Sweet, Capt. Joshua, d. April 20, 1851, at Gorham, Me., aged 90; a pensioner. He m., 1791, Mary Bailey, who d. Aug. 22, 1849, aged 88.

Swift, Rowland, d. Jan. 21, 1850, aged 96; a native of Conn.; was at Bunker Hill and Monmouth.

Symmes, Capt. John, d. June 26, 1834, at Medford, Mass., aged 79. He m., 1780, Elizabeth Wright, who d. July 18, 1848, aged 91 y. and 8 mo.; a pensioner.

Taft, Col. Jonah, d. Jan. 8, 1846, at Petersham, Mass., aged 87 y., 7 mo., 11 d.; a pensioner. He was b. in Uxbridge, Mass.; m. Margery —, who d. Sept. 22, 1838, aged 80.

Taft, Capt. Robert, from Worcester Co., Mass.; settled, 1791, in West Bloomfield, N. Y.; d. 1821, aged 70.

Tappan, Ebenezer, d. May 16, 1849, at Manchester, Mass., aged 88.

Tarbell, William, d. Aug. 3, 1851, at Croton, Mass., aged 86 y., 9 mo., 16 d.; a pensioner. He m., 1786, Polly Simonds.

Tarbox, Capt. Nathaniel, d. Dec. 13, 1831, at Lynn, Mass., aged 79. He m., 1775, Abigail Cox, who d., a pensioner, Feb. 13, 1844, aged 90.

Taylor, Samuel, d. May 5, 1850, at Hartford, N. Y., aged 87; b. in Concord, Mass.; joined the army when 14 years and 7 months old; was at surrender of Burgoyne.

Temple, Ephraim, d. July 30, 1840, at Gardner, Mass., aged 80; a pensioner.

Ten Broeck, Gen. Samuel, d. May 30, 1841, at Livingston, N. Y., aged 96.

Tenney, David, d. March 14, 1851, at Hanover, N. H., aged 92.

Thayer, Capt. Leavitt, d. Dec., 1838, at Bridgewater, Mass., aged 78; a pensioner.

Thayer, Stephen, d. March 11, 1842, at Petersham, Mass., aged 82; a pensioner.

Thompson, Capt. Abel, d. June 19, 1811, at Sudbury, Mass., aged 56. His widow, Sarah, d. at Sudbury, Dec. 2, 1852, aged 92.

# Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

The Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York), held its annual meeting in Belmont, August 31, being entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

Mrs. Ward was unanimously re-elected, but she felt she must decline, much to the regret of every Daughter. Mrs. Ward is the mother of this Chapter, for it was by her invitation that several ladies from various towns met at her home and organized the Catherine Schuyler Chapter of Allegany County. From that time she has given of her means, time and energy to make this Chapter such that she could well look upon it with pardonable pride.

Oftentimes traveling from Buffalo or Waterloo, her summer home, she has never missed a meeting, except in extreme illness. To show the regard in which she is held by the Chapter and its reluctance in accepting her resignation, Mrs. Ward was made honorary Regent. Under her leadership this Chapter has grown steadily, not only in numbers, but in its line of activities and interests, until it is second to none outside the large cities. As a souvenir of her retirement, Mrs. Ward presented each member with a small water color, a Colonial scene, painted by a friend.

This season the Chapter has been much interested in the setting of shade trees. With money from the treasury and by private subscription, trees have been set along the highway and some members have also done this work individually.

Mrs. Clarence Ricker, of Belmont, was elected Regent for the following year.

After the business session the Belmont members presented a living picture show, giving the courtship of Miles Standish in six scenes, accompanied by softly played music. After the bountiful refreshments the members dispersed to their several towns to meet again in September.—**RETA B. HOYT, Historian.**

**Ganeodiya Chapter** (Caledonia, New York).—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Brown

of Caledonia, N. Y., entertained a large number of guests in honor of their fiftieth wedding anniversary July 6, 1911.

Mrs. Brown was Martha E. Hebbard, and her father, William Bradford Hebbard, was a direct descendant of General Bradford of Colonial fame.

Mr. Brown was the son of Gen. Theron Brown of the War of 1812. His grandfather, Rev. Solomon Brown, served seven years in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown have six children and eighteen grandchildren. Mrs. Brown is a member of Ganeodiya Chapter.

In August, a pleasant meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. H. Collins and sister, Mrs. S. W. Fraser. The programme consisted of an interesting talk by Miss Moulthrop, of Rochester, on early Indian customs. Mrs. S. J. McPherson, of Lawrenceville, N. J., told some reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Elenor Everetts, who has spent some time in Arizona, contributed to the programme by giving an account of the Arizona Indians. Mrs. C. C. Harper sang two solos, and Mrs. A. C. McColl rendered several selections of her own instrumental compositions.

The Chapter has taken pleasure in contributing \$15 to the Martha Berry School this summer.—**MRS. A. B. JOHNSON, Historian.**

**Fort McIntosh Chapter** (Beaver, Pennsylvania).—Thanks to the Fort McIntosh Chapter, the Beaver Valley awoke on July 4 to a "safe and sane" celebration and retired that night knowing that not a single casualty had been reported, that a patriotic spirit had been inspired and more real interest taken in Independence Day than ever before. Early in April, the Chapter sent petitions to the town councils of the valley towns, asking that ordinances be passed prohibiting toy pistols, cannon firecrackers, etc. These were not only granted, but sums of money voted to be expended on fireworks and bands of music for the day,

and when the Beaver Council knew that the Chapter intended to raise a flag on the site of Fort McIntosh, they presented a substantial flag pole and paid for its erection. At 8 on the morning of the Fourth, the Council, bands and school children reached the spot where the Chapter was assembled around the pole, and after a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Langdale, the Regent and officers slowly drew the flag ropes and as it reached the top and fluttered out over the mill bank the children sang the Star Spangled Banner.

After a day of speeches and athletic events the people gathered on the bluffs of the Ohio to enjoy the fireworks provided by the town and public-spirited citizens. These were set off from a float in the river, and the Chapter was surprised by a graceful tribute to their forethought and energy by a colossal Daughters of the American Revolution emblem done in colored fire. The flag that now floats over the site of the fort will be replaced in time by a permanent memorial.—CORA FRENCH BOUTON, *Historian*.

**The John Paul Chapter**, (Madison, Indiana).—Mrs. Robinson L. Ireland, Regent, has issued its year book for 1911-1912. As the key-note of the coming year it is an inspiration.

Its membership list is perhaps the feature which will be most pleasing to the National Society, one-fourth of the names on it being those of new members enrolled within less than a year.

Mrs. Ireland, Regent, and Mrs. Gauber, President, jointly presided.

The central thought of the historical programme for 1911-1912 is Indiana, her people, poets and places of note.

The Chapter has responded to most of the calls for financial aid solicited by the branches of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution work during the year.

Its especial patriotic work is still its park, which grows more attractive as successive seasons add their luxurious adornments, and the citizens, old, young and middle-aged more and more people its inviting shade. Since entering her first term of office as Regent, Mrs. Ireland has made expansion her purpose and has been signally successful. The most marked event of the year past was the annual

Flag Day celebration. This is always a picnic in the John Paul Park, and this year the two Revolutionary Societies, the John Paul Chapter, D. A. R., and Elizabeth Jane Society, C. A. R., were joint hostesses, invitations being extended to many guests.

**The Pittsburgh Chapter** (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) celebrated Washington's Birthday February 22, 1911, and had the honor and pleasure of an address by the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Addresses of welcome were made by the Regent, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, representatives from the Sons of the American Revolution, Rev. G. D. Adams and Rev. W. A. Stanton, and Master George Smith of the John Hart Chapter, C. A. R.

The twentieth anniversary of the Pittsburgh Chapter occurred in June, 1911, the Chapter having been organized by Mrs. Julia K. Hogg June 10, 1891. This was celebrated by a garden party given at the residence of Mrs. Walter Chess, on June 14. The officers, board of managers and many of the charter members received. Mrs. W. D. Hamilton introduced the speakers of the day, Judge Joseph Buffington, who made a patriotic address about the flag, and Mrs. S. A. Ammon, ex-Regent, who gave an account of the celebrations of twenty years by the Chapter in June, either on Anniversary Day, the tenth, or on Flag Day, the fourteenth. This record is varied, the programme never being the same.—MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON, *Historian*.

**Vanderburgh Chapter** (Evansville, Indiana) has a membership of fifty. It is named for Judge Henry Vanderburgh, a Revolutionary soldier and pioneer of Indiana. There is nothing of historical interest near the city, so our Chapter has tried to do its greatest good in trying to instil patriotism in the pupils of the city high school.

We have awarded nineteen medals for prize essays on some historical subject selected by the society, and there are always from fifteen to twenty of the graduates who contest for the medal. The awarding of the Daughters of the American Revolution medal by our Regent is considered one of the pleasing features of the commencement exercises.

We do all we can to forward the general work of the society and in giving the cen-



ter table for the President General's room in Continental Hall we were glad to present it in honor of Mrs. John W. Foster, the second President General of the society, who was originally from Evansville.  
—LELIA CAVINS BAUGHMAN.

**"Liberty Bell" Chapter** (Allentown, Pennsylvania).—

On the seventh of September,  
Nobly did they start,  
Fourteen women, if I remember,  
Ancestors' graves to mark.

The day was dark and dreary,  
The Daughters did not mind,  
They were not at all weary,  
Their beloved graves to find.

Unionville graveyard came first,  
After miles of country passed,  
In autos four they traversed,  
Is why they went so fast.

The next to reach was Trexlertown,  
With church so quaint and old,  
Told of the many years this ground  
The sacred dust did hold.

These graves away so far,  
Were marked with gentle care,  
With the insignia of the D. A. R.,  
By the Daughters assembled there.

The Regent of the "Liberty Bell,"  
Which is the Chapter's name,  
Touched spoke, rim and all, to tell  
The meaning of the same.

This is the work the D. A. R.'s do,  
And proudly do they tell  
The deeds of men, and not a few,  
Who for their country fell.

Composed by MRS. WINTER L. WILSON.

**Filson Chapter** (Louisville, Kentucky).  
—At the last election in May, Mrs. John A. Larrabee was elected Regent.

The work of the Chapter in past months has been home work; the "Cabbage Patch" made famous by Miss "Alice Hegan" was found to be a fit locality for a mission. The Filson Chapter gave to the house established a mission table and chairs for the reading room. Their empty bookcase appealed to some of our members and we pledged ourselves to help in filling

it. In July we sent forty-seven new volumes, comprising history, good fiction for young and old, and books of art and science.

At the last summer meeting of the Chapter, held at the home of the Regent, Flag Day was observed, patriotic songs were sung and various salutes and tributes to the flag were read. Mrs. Neville Bullitt, the former Regent, presented a beautiful silk flag which was accompanied by a copy of the "Salute to the Flag."

At the close of the business hour refreshments were served decorated with tiny flags, carrying out the patriotic spirit of the day.—(Mrs.) ANNA CLIFTON GRANT GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

**The Exeter Chapter** (Exeter, New Hampshire).—Mrs. Sarah J. J. Wells, in loving memory to her great grandfather, Lieut. Jacob Elliot, who fought and was



MRS. SARAH J. J. WELLS

wounded in the battle of Bennington, Vt., organized the Exeter Chapter, D. A. R., in 1897. There were nineteen charter members, Mrs. Wells being its first Regent and Mrs. Evelyn M. Mack its Vice Regent. Mrs. Mack is a direct descendant of the immigrant ancestor, Mr. Edward Woodman, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635.

Our charter is framed in historic wood contributed by members of the society. The Chapter, which now numbers fifty-eight, hold their meetings in the Garrison House.

In these rooms on April 22, 1911, was held a "Loan Exhibit and Food Sale." Miss Harvey kindly opened her historical house, a small admission fee was charged to inspect the same, and it proved both socially and financially a great success.



MRS. EVELYN M. MACK

Through the courtesy and generosity of Mrs. A. S. Wetherill, our Chapter now owns a handsome flag. It was flung to the breeze for the first time on April 19, 1911, and will be seen on all patriotic days.

Our field meeting on June 5, 1911, was held at the Country Club House. The view from this house is inspiring, embracing the pine woods and rolling country.

Emerson says, "If a man can write a story, paint a picture, compose a song, or make a mouse trap better than anyone else, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

Perhaps Exeter Chapter cannot prove this to be so, but we are trying to keep step with the loyal women in our country in all good works and kind deeds.—MAUD LOUISE JEWELL, *Historian*.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter (Jacksonville, Illinois; received its Charter November, 1896.)

It was named for the "Fighting Parson" and Revolutionary Patrol of Elizabethtown, N. J.

Mrs. Julia Duncan Kirby, daughter of Governor Joseph Duncan of Illinois and great-grand-daughter of the Rev. James

Caldwell, was the organizer of the Chapter and its first Regent remaining in office until her death.

The present Regent was the first secretary and had the privilege of assisting in the organization of the Chapter.

The Chapter increase in membership now numbers one hundred and twenty-four.

Meetings are held each month with programmes of a literary and patriotic character. Washington's Birthday and Flag Day have always been observed.

Contributions have been made to Continental Hall, the grave of a Revolutionary soldier discovered and marked, a large flag presented to a city park, pictures given to the high school, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE placed in the city library and a sane Fourth inaugurated.

The Society has been the recipient of many gifts and hopes to gather its possessions in a home of its own dominated by the Stars and Stripes and dedicated to Patriotism.

The present Regent is Miss Effie Eyler.

**Kik-Tha-No-Nund Chapter** (Anderson, Indiana).—The last meeting of this Chapter was held June 14 with Mrs. J. W. Hunter, celebrating Flag Day. Ten dollars was donated to the work of the visiting nurse employed by the Associated Charities to work among the sick poor. Also it was voted to offer a prize of five dollars in gold to be given to the pupil in the seventh or eighth grade of our public schools, for the best essay on patriotic subjects.

We have a committee that are trying to locate and mark the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county, and are keeping a file of all AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES at our public library.

Mrs. Spilker, of Muncie, gave a talk on patriotic points of interest she had visited.

The Rev. J. A. Rondstealer gave a fine address on "Colonial Characteristics and their Effect on our Nation." After a Patriotic contest, refreshments were served. The Chapter meetings will begin October 26 at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Arthur Brady.

The Muncie Chapter will entertain our ladies at six o'clock dinner on October 6.

Our Regent, Mrs. Brady, will have the principal address of the evening—on "The

Reciprocity of The Daughters of the American Revolution Societies."—MRS. C. H. NEFF, *Historian*.

**Council Bluffs Chapter** (Council Bluffs, Iowa).—There are 104 members in good standing.

The programmes at the monthly meetings have been notable for originality and excellence. The address by Mr. Nathan P. Dodge upon "The Loyal Women of Council Bluffs During the Civil War," given just two weeks before he passed away, will not soon be forgotten.

"Personal Recollection of Lincoln," by Gen. Grenville Dodge was of absorbing interest.

The Rev. John W. Jones's description of the life and education of the Southern mountaineers was valuable to the Daughters.

Upon "Flag Day," June 14, 1910, members and their escorts gathered at the home of General Dodge. Many flags floated above the spacious verandas, where the guests, seated at small tables, enjoyed a picnic supper. Later they were entertained by music, and an address by the Hon. Frank Shinn, of Carson, his subject being "The Mothers of the Revolution."

The third Sunday in October has been set as the time for the annual memorial service.

Last year, upon October 16, an impressive and touching service was held at the First Baptist Church, Rev. F. A. Case giving the address.

Honors have come to the Chapter: Mrs. Thomas Metcalf, Sr., was unanimously re-elected State Vice Regent at the Continental Congress in April. Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell is serving for the second year as chairman upon the State Committee having charge of furnishing Iowa room in Continental Memorial Hall at Washington. Mrs. Bushnell was also appointed Chairman of Pages by Mrs. Scott at the recent Congress. Mrs. Lettie Dodge Montgomery, Chapter Regent, is a member of the State Committee appointed at the State conference to locate and arouse interest in marking historic sites in Iowa, particularly the Mormon trail, *i. e.*, the pioneer trail traversing the southern tier of counties across this State.

The Year Book, carrying out the ideas and suggestions of several members, has re-

ceived favorable mention from both the Librarian General and THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Chapter has practically completed the furnishing of a bedroom at the Edmunson Memorial Hospital.

Twenty-five dollars was given to purchase a mahogany typewriter desk for the Iowa Room, Memorial Hall. The same amount was sent toward the William B. Allison Monument fund.

One great work has absorbed the time and efforts of the Daughters during the past six months—the raising of funds toward the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. It is to be placed upon "Lookout Point," a bluff overlooking miles of beautiful scenery along the Missouri River. When a guest in this city in August, 1859, Abraham Lincoln viewed the surrounding country from this place. He carried the memory of what he beheld with him, and later decided to fix the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad at a point near this city.

A Lincoln Memorial Association, composed of various patriotic societies and orders, decided to place a monument, wall and seats upon this point. The Daughters voted to erect the monument through their own efforts.

Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, the very efficient chairman of the Chapter Committee, suggested a chain series of entertainments to raise the funds.

The monument will be twenty-five feet high, constructed from Barry granite. Upon a base six feet square, will rest a rough hewn square block. Above rises an unpolished shaft surmounted by a polished ball two feet in diameter. Into one side of the block will be set a bronze tablet suitably inscribed.

It is planned to unveil and dedicate this monument next October, at the time "The Army of the Tennessee" holds its annual reunion in this city.

It would be unfitting to close this record without expressing toward General Dodge, his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, and Mrs. Bushnell the grateful appreciation of Council Bluffs Chapter, for their energy, influence and generosity which have helped so greatly to make a reality this monument, our reverent tribute to a great man and gift to posterity.—SHIRLEY WORRELL HARRISON, *Recording Secretary*.

**The Mary Isham Chapter** (Fort Worth, Texas).—On June 2 the Chapter honored the State Regent, Mrs. A. V. Lane, of Dallas, and the members of the Jane Douglas Chapter of the same place by a luncheon, followed by a musicale at Hotel Westbrook.

Mrs. Lydick, Regent of Mary Isham Keith Chapter, gave a speech of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. T. L. Westerfield, Regent of Jane Douglas Chapter.

Lending a particular charm to the occasion, and a State interest to the patriotic work of the organization, was the interesting talk of the State Regent, Mrs. Lane. She spoke of what had been accomplished in the State, and also gave to the ladies the benefit of her recent stay in Washington at the annual meeting of the National Society. This was an important week also in Texas, for April 21 is San Jacinto Day and means to the Texan independence of our State. The Texas Daughters will be interested to learn that Mrs. Slayden entertained for the Vice-President General, Mrs. Edward Randall of Galveston, and the Texas Daughters on this Texas anniversary.

Mrs. Lane mentioned the interest of the Daughters in the preservation of Niagara Falls, and also that a committee had been appointed to work in behalf of the child labor law; that the Texas Daughters had raised more than a thousand dollars for a scholarship to our State university.

Being conversant with the methods of the body by her attendance at the meetings, and also having a personal acquaintance with many of the department leaders, Mrs. Lane brought to these far away daughters a new impetus to continue the good work that they are so nobly undertaking.

A very pleasing musical programme followed.

**Colonial Daughters Chapter** (Farmington, Maine).—The third year of Chapter No. 17 of Maine, located at Farmington, closed in June. It was a period of great activity and usefulness. Several were added to the membership, one of whom was a life member.

The year began with an anniversary dinner, followed by a literary and musical programme. Later a pilgrimage was made

to the grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Dyar, a Revolutionary heroine, some miles away. In July the Chapter was delightfully entertained at the home of Mdms. Mary and Eliza Adams, Wilton. In the fall we greatly enjoyed an old-fashioned husking arranged by Mdms. Keniston and Savage at the home of the former in Industry. Washington's wedding day was celebrated with a public reception. At the Christmas meeting an album quilt, containing the names of the charter members, was presented to the Regent, Mrs. Alice Bradbury-Steele. The Chapter contributed to the Indian memorial at Old Town. The annual fair for a permanent fund was a success.

We have added to the list of Revolutionary graves located and have set some headstones. The Courtesy Committee have sent flowers and notes when occasion called. A wreath was sent for the funeral of Mrs. Julia A. Woodman, of Wilton, a "Real Daughter."

The Committee on Patriotic Education placed a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence in a rural school and have helped rural schools to start libraries. A reception was held for teachers and school officers and schools have been visited. A story-telling hour on Saturday afternoon has been maintained. Flags have been secured for several schools. The Regent, Mrs. Steele, gave an address on "Patriotic Education" at the county teachers' convention. The Chapter has several volumes in the town library, also a copy of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

The Regent and five members attended the State Council; the Regent and one member attended the National Congress.

The roster last year included ninety-eight members and two honorary members.

**Moultrie Chapter** (Orangeburg, South Carolina).—Moultrie Chapter has grown steadily in membership and enthusiasm, and we feel that much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. B. B. Owen. Eight of our former members living at St. Matthews have recently organized a Chapter of their own at that place. Meetings have been held regularly at the homes of the members and are always well attended and full of life. After the business session, patriotic and historical papers are read and musical selec-

tions rendered, and the meeting is then given over to the hostess and a social hour is enjoyed.

During the past year, two of the meetings have been memorial services for loved members who have died.

Washington's Birthday is always observed by the Chapter in some special and appropriate way. For several years the Chapter has presented a medal to the member of each graduating class of the Orangeburg High School, writing the best essay on some historical subject selected by the Chapter.

In November, Moultrie Chapter had the honor of entertaining the State Convention.

"Betsey Hamilton" gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Chapter, during the past year, the proceeds of which were contributed to the State Monument to the "Partisan Leaders."

A contribution was also made to the flag given to the battleship "Carolina."

The idea of presenting the flag to the battleship originated in Moultrie Chapter, and the Flag Committee was chosen from the Chapter.

On January, 1911, a box of clothing and books was sent to a mountain school in Western North Carolina. On Carolina Day, March 18, of the past year, South Carolina flags, the first made in the textile department of Clemson College, were presented to each of the city schools and raised with simple, but inspiring exercises.

A set of books, Edward Markham's "Real America in Romance," was recently given to the City Library by Moultrie Chapter. MINNIE HERBERT GLAZE, *Historian*.

#### St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).

—On May 30, 1911 the Chapter unveiled a boulder erected by them to mark the old Fair Grounds, which had played so important a part in the history of that superb city. Mrs. Theodore Shelton, Regent, presided.

The exercises were opened by Albert Vogt playing spiritedly selections of patriotic music on the cornet.

The audience was then lead in the Lord's Prayer by the Regent.

Mrs. Shelton then introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. Arthur Barret, who spoke feelingly of the work of the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution; recalled the early history of St. Louis; told of the formation of the "St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association" in 1856, and its wise purchase of lands for a State Fair; made mention of the many notable people entertained on the grounds, including the Prince of Wales, later King Edward the Seventh of England, the Grand Duke Alexis, and Lord Coleridge. He especially emphasized the effect of this Association upon the prosperity of the State.

The boulder was then unveiled by Miss C. W. Nelson and Miss Mary Finney of the Flag and Historic Committee.

Mrs. John N. Booth, State Chairman of the Historic Committee, and honorable Regent of St. Louis Chapter, presented the boulder to the city through Mr. Philip C. Scanlan, Park Commissioner, saying in part:

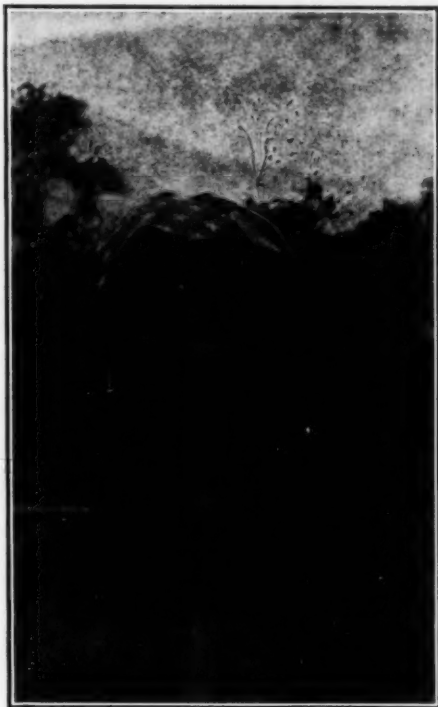
This granite boulder seems an appropriate Memorial for these grounds. It seems wise and fitting to choose from our own granite fields, from the northern spur of the Ozark Mountains, this strong, rugged weather-worn, moss-covered stone, that it may stand here for years, a silent reminder of the busy throng who once filled these spacious grounds. It links the past and the present, and shows to the succeeding generation how we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, honor our early history, which our ancestors made. The transformation of these grounds into a great city park marks a distinct era in the progress of this city. And the dedication was important and significant.

In the early days there were practically no people west of these grounds, nor contiguous to them, in 1856. No completed streets, no sidewalks, only long vacant spaces in every direction. But beautiful beyond description were the grounds. Magnificent locust trees threw their relieving shade over the greenest of grass. Under these trees the family picnics were held; a pleasant, jolly, catholic spirit permeated the crowds, and no "Keep Off the Grass" signs were anywhere. In the Textle Department were the beautiful embroidery of our Missouri women, and dozens of our mothers' and grandmothers' home-spun quilts. In the Women's Department were jellies, cakes, and pickles and bread made by the same fair hands.

The boulder is finished. To you, Mr.



Scanlan, we owe our thanks for your hearty



co-operation in assisting us to obtain permission from the Board of Public Improve-

ments to place this marker here. We are happy to turn it over to your care, and we hope that it, and these Arbor Day trees planted near by, may be a nucleus of greater things in the future for the Fair Grounds Park.

Park Commissioner Scanlan, in accepting for the city, commended the principle of keeping alive the achievements of past generations, which left no visible traces that could be pointed out, yet exercised profound influence on the development and progress of communities.

Mrs. Shelton then presented to the gathering Mrs. Hull, our Daughter who had just received the prize from Governor Hadley for the Missouri State Song.

The inscription on the handsome bronze tablet reads:

This Boulder  
Marks the Grounds of the  
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association,  
Chartered 1855—Dedicated 1856.  
The First Fair held West of the Mississippi  
River.  
This Fair was held annually 1858 to 1903,  
Excepting 1861 to 1866,  
When United States Troops Occupied the  
Grounds.

Erected by the St. Louis Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
Oct. 1910.

KAYENDATSYONA CHAPTER, Fulton, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth J. Osgood, Regent. Much is crowded into the small year book—the honor roll, the membership list, and a programme based on the colonies from 1620 to 1720. Among the subjects may be mentioned "Women Writers Between 1610 and 1710," "Laws and Punishment," "Witchcraft."

MRS. ROSCOE O. HAWKINS, retiring Regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, has been made honorary Chapter Regent, a life office. In behalf of her efficient service, she was presented with a handsome pin bearing the seal of Indiana, and an appreciative inscription.

FORT INDUSTRY CHAPTER, Toledo, Ohio, Miss Fanny Harnit, Regent. The programme of the year is on the "Spirit of Independence." The honor list of Revolutionary ancestors is given with the membership list.

It is such a pleasure to have the magazine.—*E. V. Callender*, Falls Church, Va.

THE eleventh annual conference of the Indiana Daughters was held in Indianapolis, with the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, the Indianapolis Chapter, and the Arthur St. Clair Chapter. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Honorary President General, and beloved of the Daughters, addressed the conference on "Some of the Ideals of Our National Society." The conference also had the pleasure of an address from the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks on "The Conservation of Our National Resources."

# Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.  
ANSWERS.

1799. **PHELPS**.—In a letter received from Dr. John W. Phelps, 662 Candler Annex, Atlanta, Ga., he says that if S. A. M. will correspond with him he can give her information that will aid her.

1913 (4) **HARNSBERGER**.—Adam came from Switzerland and settled in Virginia at Germania early in the seventeenth century; his son, Stephen, was one of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," who came with Governor Spottswood in 1716 into the Shenandoah Valley, crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains, over Swift-Run Gap just above Elkton, Rockingham County, Va. This Stephen was twice married, had seven sons and several daughters. One of these sons was Robin; one was Adam, who fought at Pt. Pleasant, 1774, and one was my ancestor, Conrad. Conrad Harnsberger m. Anna Barbara Miller, dau. of Henry Miller (1), granddaughter of Adam Miller (Mueller), first white settler of the Shenandoah Valley. He settled at what is now Elkton, Va., in 1725 or 1727.

Conrad Harnsberger (b. in Rockingham Co., 1756) was a Rev. soldier, served as private in Capt. Thomas Buck's Co., 8th Va. Regiment, under General Muhlenburg, mustered into service 1777. See "Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants," page 101.

He also served as col. in the War of 1812 and d. at Norfolk, Va., of yellow fever in 1814.

His wife, Anna Barbara Miller (b. at Elkton, Va., 1757), m. 1778. Their children were: Elizabeth, Jacob, George, Catharina, Barbara (who m. Reuben Harrison, of Harrisonburg, Va.), Johannes, Sallie, Margarita, and Susan Ursula.

Conrad Harnsberger not only served in two wars, Rev. and War of 1812, but furnished supplies for the U. S. Government in 1780-81, and 82.—*Mrs. H. C. Liggett*, Hamton, Iowa.

2005. **MASON**.—Miss M. Isabelle Blood, 122 Maple Ave., Galesburg, Ill., writes that if S. B. A. R. will send address she may obtain some information. Also that Alverdo Hayward Mason, Braintree, Mass., is preparing a Mason genealogy. She will be glad to correspond with anyone interested in the Mason, Brooks, Eddy, Pierce, and Griswold families.

2005. **MASON—CHENEY—KENDALL**.—There was a Sybil, dau. of Bela Mason, who was son of Benjamin Mason, a great grandson of Hugh Mason. This Sybil was b. Aug. 25, 1803, m. May 5, 1826, Ephraim Foster. I think they lived in Boston or Watertown, Mass. It is all the information I can give of this Sybil, and I know of no other. Of the part taken by her father or grandfather in the war, I do not know, but we cannot conceive that they remained indifferent while others of their name were active participants. Capt. Ebenezer Mason was a brother of Benjamin. Ebenezer Mason, Jr., son of Captain Ebenezer, took an active part in the war.

As to the history of the family, there is a genealogy of the Mason and Harris families, descendants of Hugh Mason, by Thaddeus Wm. Harris, M.D., of New York City. His mother, I think, was a Mason. It was never published, but after his death the manuscript was presented to Mass. State Genealogical Society by his son, and is preserved at their rooms in Boston.

"The History of Colonial Settlements" in Massachusetts, by James Savage, gives much information of the family line of Hugh Mason. See also Bond's Genealogy of Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass.

There is a lady in Ohio who has been engaged for many years in preparation of a family record of all male descendants of Hugh Mason, so far as data can be collected. It is designed for publication, I believe, and nearly ready for the press.

I have compiled a little book of record and personal notice of members of the family, deceased, covering in the extreme ten generations. It will be illustrated and is now in press. I shall be glad to communicate with anyone who desires information or has information to impart in regard to the Hugh Mason line.—*Mr. S. S. Mason*, Birdsall, N. J.

2012. **WILLIS**.—The History of Bridgewater, Mass., contains the genealogy of the family.—*Miss Elisa Willis Barstow*, Fairhaven, Mass.

2066. **HAYNES**.—Mr. H. C. McCollum, 1320 Williamette Boulevard, Portland, Ore., writes that Jno. Haynes, of Nobleville, Ind., has a history of the Hayneses from old England down to the present time, and could probably give answer to query.

2091. **ALSTON**.—Miss Alice Kellum, Glen

Carbon, Ala., writes that T. B. B. can obtain the "Alstons and Allstons, of North and South Carolina," giving an account of the John Alston mentioned, from Dr. Jos. A. Groves, Selma, Ala. Price, \$5. He had no Rev. service, nor is it probable that his father, Solomon, had.

2109.—The best list of those that came in the *Mayflower* is found in the "Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1606-1623, A. D.," by E. Arber.—L. G. McGregor, Wichita, Kan.

A full list, with sketches, is also found in the "Pilgrim Republic," by John A. Goodwin; an authoritative list is the one given by William Bradford, the Pilgrim in his Journal.

2117. TERRELL.—CLARK.—Mildred Terrell and Christopher Clark were m. March 13, 1757, and later moved to Georgia. I do not know to what place.

Mildred Terrell was not the dau. of Micajah Terrell and Sarah Lynch, as they were m. on Feb. 10, 1754. Nor do I think she was a sister, as her name is not mentioned in the will of David Terrell, the father of Micajah Terrell.

Lynchburg, Va., was founded by John Lynch, who m. Micajah Clark.—Miss M. Van Cleave, Macon, Mo.

Another answer was also received, but as there was no name attached, it cannot be acknowledged.—Gen. Ed.

QUERIES.

2202. RICHARDSON.—Amos Richardson, a Rev. soldier, moved from Va. to Edgefield Dist., S. C. His wife, Mary, is named in his will; what was her maiden name, and who were the parents of Amos?

(2) ABNEY.—MADISON.—Ancestors desired of Capt. Nathaniel Abney, and his wife, Isabella Madison.

(3) COLEMAN.—John Coleman and two brothers went to S. C. from Warren Co., Va., during the Rev. Who were their parents?

(4) CARSON.—Charles Carson settled in Va. or N. C. in 1752. Ab. 1771 he moved to S. C. and m. Sallie Abney. Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical data, of both.

(5) WELLS.—Can anyone give the ancestry of Matthew Wells, a Rev. soldier, of Edgefield, S. C., or of his wife, Mary, whom he mentions in his will.

(6) SHEPPARD.—STROTHER.—Parentage desired of Joyce Sheppard, who, with her sister, Hominas, moved to Newberry Co., S. C., from Va. She m. Wm. Strother.—L. W. M.

2203. LEE.—FRIEND.—Wanted, ancestry of Benjamin Lee, of Va., who was b. in Va., March 15, 1773; m. Sarah Friend, Aug. 24, 1797; lived and owned property in Abington, Washington Co., Va., in 1801-03; then moved to Miami Co., Ohio, where he d. Jan. 26, 1841. Did his father serve in the Rev.?

(2) HARRIS.—What relation, if any, is Amos Westcott Harris, b. May 13, 1799, to John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, Pa., and did his father serve in the Rev.?

(3) WESTCOTT.—Is there a genealogy of the Westcott family, especially of that branch which lived in or near Phila.?

(4) FRIEND.—Is there a genealogy of the Friend family?

(5) MORRIS.—Was Sally Morris, who lived in Sussex Co., Del., and was m. Jan. 8, 1814, to Thomas Robinson, a descendant of Robert Morris? Did her father serve in the Rev.?

(6) INGRAM.—Job Ingram lived, during the Rev., in Sussex Co., Del. Did he serve in the Rev.?—N. I. B.

2204. MCCORKLE.—MCCLURE.—Ancestry desired of Blythe McCorkle, m. Polly McClure, and had: Betsey (Elizabeth), Patsy (Martha), Amanda, Eunice, Selesia, Elmira, Louisa, Lon, Byron, Milton, Miles. All living about 1800.

(2) MAYNARD.—SHERMAN.—Ancestry desired of Abigail Maynard, who m. Abner Sherman, of Marlborough, Mass., in 1768.

(3) LAUGHLIN.—DALRYMPLE.—Rev. records desired of John Laughlin and Samuel Dalrymple, who lived in S. C. at that time, and are said to have served with the S. C. Rangers.

(4) MUNRO.—PRATT.—Lucy Munro, wife of Moses Pratt, was b. before 1804, as an old sampler in my possession, worked by her, is dated Halifax, May 23, 1804. (Name of State not given, but it was either Mass. or Vt.). She m. Moses Pratt, Jan. 29, 1820, and lived near Plymouth, Vt.; later in Hartland, Vt., where she d. March 1, 1845. Ancestry and date of birth desired.

(5) PRATT.—Moses Pratt, husband of Lucy Munro, was b. in Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 9, 1796; his father's name was Asa, and he had brothers, Timothy, Moses, and Wm., and sisters, Betsy, who d. unm., and Sarah, who m. Wm. Davenport, and lived in Dedham, Mass., where she d. He moved to Hartland, Vt., from Plymouth, Vt., in 1833, and had: Lucy Seranda, Bennett Munro, Sarah Eliza, and Celia Celestia, and d. in Hartland, July 13, 1877. Name of mother of Moses desired; also any other data concerning Asa, and Rev. service, if any.

(6) MILLER.—EIKENBERRY.—Daniel Miller, b. Oct. 8, 1803, prob. in Va., was the son of John and Phebe (McClure) Miller. They moved from Franklin Co., Va., to Ohio, then to Ind., and later to Monroe Co., Iowa, where he d. Oct. 4, 1883. He m. Lydia Eikenberry, who was b. Jan. 4, 1807, and d. in Monroe Co., Jan. 26, 1891. Her father's name was Peter Eikenberry, and her mother's maiden name was ——— Landis. Ancestry, dates of birth, and marriage, and Rev. service of the ancestors desired.—M. T. B.

2205. DICKERMAN.—Rev. service, no matter how insignificant, desired of Jonathan Dickerman, who was ensign in 1767 and lieutenant in 1770 of a train-band in New Haven, Conn.—K. H. D.

2206. FOWLER.—WELLER.—Ancestry desired of Stephen Fowler, b. 1747, m. Rhoda Weller, April 11, 1770, and d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 1824. He came from Westfield ab. 1772, and was a Rev. soldier.—J. C. F.

2207. NEAL.—MAYFIELD.—Ancestry desired of Major Neal, b. Feb. 10, 1779, in Warren Co., N. C.; m. Nancy Mayfield, dau. of John Mayfield, and moved to Franklin Co., Ga., in 1803. Ancestry desired also of Edward Wesley Mayfield, of Warren Co., N. C., who served in the War of 1812, and m. Mary D. Hudson. Did he also serve in the Rev.?

(2) ORR.—Wanted, the ancestry of James M. Orr, who was b. near Charlotte, N. C., and

m. Mary Cobb, of Gwinnett Co., Ga.—C. N. 2208. OWENS—SHION.—Jane Owens, dau. of Vincent Owens, a Rev. soldier, m. Ebenezer Shion (whose mother's maiden name was Parkings, and whose grandmother's name was Cadwallader). Wanted, official proof of service of the ancestry of either Jane or Ebenezer.—R. S.

2209. WHITNEY.—Information desired of Enos Whitney, whose name appears in the list of Susquehanna men who fought in the Rev., in the July magazine.

(2) TRUESDELL.—Information also desired of John Truesdell. Were he or his father in the Rev.? He m. Mary Whitney and they lived in Luzerne Co., Pa., when a dau., Sarah (who afterward m. Jacob Reeder in 1804), was b. to them. Sarah named one of her children Enos. Was she related to the Enos Whitney mentioned above? Tradition says that Mary was a cousin of Eli Whitney, inventor of the Cotton Gin.—F. L. T.

2210. JOHNSON—LEWIS.—John Johnson, of Culpepper Co., or Orange Co., Va., m. Nemina Lewis, and removed to Breckinridge Co., Ky., soon after the Rev. Ancestry and Rev. record, if any, desired.—N. J. S.

2211. HALSTEAD.—Martha Halstead, of Orange Co., N. Y., was b. June 22, 1764, m. at Goshen, N. Y., by the Rev. John Carr to James Armstrong, a Rev. soldier. Ancestry desired of Martha Halstead, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) COPLEY—KEELER.—Abigail Copley (also Copsley), b. April 26, 1723, d. Feb. 5, 1789, at Brookfield, Conn. She m. Ensign John Keeler at Milton, Conn., May 16, 1754. She was the dau. of Samuel and Abigail (Kent) Copley. Where did they live, and what were the dates of their births, marriage, and deaths?—L. H. B.

2212. VANOVER—HAGERMAN.—Ancestry desired of Henry Vanover and his wife, Christenah Hagerman, who were b. ab. 1750, and lived in Va. They had a son, Enoch Matson Vanover, b. May 5, 1785, who m. Amy Hall.—P. A. S.

2213. DAUGHERTY—ERWIN—BARKHURST.—John Daugherty and his wife, Elizabeth Erwin, came from the Eastern Shore of Md. to Jefferson Co., Ohio, ab. 1801; started a small academy in Smithfield, Ohio; was also a Government surveyor. The third son, Andrew Erwin Daugherty, m. Mary Barkhurst (b. 1802, second child of Wm. and Mary Worley Barkhurst). Ancestry of Mary Worley Barkhurst desired also.—B. F. P.

2214. KURTZ.—Mrs. Cornelia A. Tibbitts, 2111 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal., is preparing a genealogy of the Kurtz family, descendants of Julian Nicholas Kurtz, who came as a missionary to Pa. in 1745, and would be glad to hear from any branch of the family.

2215. STUCKER—BONNER.—Samuel Stuckey, b. Hagerstown, Md., moved to Hardensburg, Ky., ab. 1790; his wife's name was probably Elizabeth Bonner. Information about either family desired, especially any Rev. service.—A. B. C.

2216. SMOOT.—Ancestors of Humphrey Q. Smoot, b. Jan. 7, 1820, especially those who

had any Rev. record, desired.—A. S. F.

2217. KEEPER.—Information desired, with dates and all genealogical data, of Wm. Keeper, who was in John Nelson's Co., Cumberland Co., Pa., militia in 1780 and 1781; also of Wm. Keeper, ensign in Capt. Michael Stapel's Co., Berks Co. (Pa.), militia, May 10, 1780.—M. M.

2218. PAYNE—FLEMING.—Information desired of Josias Payne, Sr., of Goochland Co., Va., and of John Fleming, his father-in-law. Both of them were members of the Committee of Safety in Goochland Co. during the Rev.—A. M. H. M.

2219. HAND.—Charles I. Hand was b. in Va. in 1792, and is said to have been the son of a Rev. soldier, who crossed the Delaware with Washington. Can anyone tell me where I can find the necessary information in regard to the family?—L. J. E.

2220. CHAPMAN—MILLER.—Sally Chapman, b. Aug. 18, 1761, m. Thomas Miller (b. May 27, 1762) ab. 1785, and lived in Ky. Ancestry of both families desired.

(2) CLARK.—Christopher Clark m. Penelope —. According to some authorities her maiden name was Massie; according to others, Bowling; and others, Watkins. They lived in Louisa Co., Va.—M. V. C.

2221. BEELS—BEALES.—Wanted, ancestry of Abner S. Beales (Beels), who was b. in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1793.

(2) HULL.—Who were the parents of John Hull, b. in Virginia in 1792, m. in Wellsboro, Va., in 1813. See C. A. B.

2222. CRAWFORD.—Ancestry of Beverly Crawford, a graduate of Hampden Sidney College in 1823, wanted. He m. a granddaughter of Rev. Archibald McRobert.—G. T.

2223. HENRY—MADISON—JOHNSON.—Susanah, sister of Patrick Henry, m. Gen. Thomas Madison, and their dau., Margaret, Sylvanus Johnson, of Botetourt County, Va., who is said to have been a captain of militia. Was m. at Fincastle, Va., ab. 1800, and emigrated to Ky. Ancestry of Sylvanus Johnson, with all genealogical data desired.

2224. ALVerson — EASTERBROOK.—Jeremiah Alverson, b. Sept. 1, 1749, m. Grizel Easterbrook (b. Aug. 31, 1751, at Warren, R. I.; d. 1827, at Walton, N. Y.). Jeremiah d. at Walton in 1828, but was supposed to have lived in Nova Scotia during the Rev. Did he serve? If so, is there any official proof of his service? He had a brother, Japhet, of whom nothing is known, and also a brother, Uriah, who lived in R. I. during the Rev., and located in Utica, N. Y., about 1787. What was the name of their father and from what country did he emigrate? Is there an Alverson genealogy printed?—E. G. C.

2225. RUSH.—The genealogical record of Benjamin Rush desired, also his Rev. service.—E. R. H.

2226. GUICE—FLOWHEAD.—Christopher Guice m. Margaret Plowhead. He settled in Pa., 1746, and moved to Tenn., 1778. His son, Johnathan Guice, m. Anne Stump, of Tenn. Rev. record of Johnathan Guice desired, also dates of b., d., and m.

(2) MARTIN—WARREN.—The date of the

marriage of William Martin and Grace Warren wanted, also the names of their children, and who they m.

(3) HARPER.—Proof of the Rev. service of William Harper of Ga., desired. Also names of his children. His wife's name was Philada Hudson.

(4) GOOCH.—Would like the Rev. record of John Gooch. He was b. in Nottoway Co., Va., and moved to Grandville Co., N. C. His wife was Judith Ward. Would like the names of their children.

(5) BULLOCK.—Micaja Bullock was a major in the Rev. Proof of service wanted, also names of his children. He was b. in Hanover Co., Va. His wife was Frances Pryor.—A. L. N.

2227. PINDALL—SHELBY.—Philip Pindall and Rachel Shelby (widow of Major McFarland) had three sons and one dau. Jacob, who m. Hannah Chipps; Thomas, who m. (1) Miss Harrison, who was killed by the Indians; m. (2) Julia Scott, and had James, a celebrated lawyer and member of Congress 1817-20; Edward, who m. Jemimah Scott, and Rachel, who m. John Coombs. Wanted, the names of the brothers and sister of Gen. Evan Shelby. Was he a relative of Rachel Shelby McFarland Pindall?

(2) MORGAN.—Wanted, the names of Gen. Daniel Morgan's children, and the Christian name of the Morgan who m. Drusilla.

(3) PINDALL.—Official proof of Rev. service desired of Jacob Pindall and his father, Philip Pindall. According to tradition, Philip was with Washington at Braddock's defeat in 1755, and a captain in 1776.—S. P. W.

2228. PLATT.—Phebe Platt, b. at Danbury, Conn., Oct. 29, 1754 m., Sept. 15, 1773, to Daniel Crofut, a tailor of the same town. What were the names of her parents, giving maiden name of her mother. Was her father in the Rev. service?—M. B. E.

2229. LOVELAND—SPARKS.—Elizer Loveland b. in Glastonbury, Conn., m., May 17, 1758, Ruth Sparks. Who was Ruth Sparks' father? Was he a Rev. soldier?

(2) LOVELAND—DICKINSON.—Amos Loveland, b. in Windham, Conn., Sept. 1, 1762, m. in Jan., 1785, Jemima Dickinson. What was the name of Jemima's father? Was he a Rev. soldier? What was the name of Jemima's mother?—O. L. R.

2230. SNOOK—KIPP (KIP)—FREER.—Christina Snook m. John Kipp and lived to 104 y. old. Their dau., Catherine, m. Alexander Freer. Can anyone give me any Rev. data in regard to the parents of either Christina or her husband, John Kipp? Was Alexander Freer the son or grandson of a Rev. soldier? All of them lived in New York State.

(2) FREER—LOWE.—Anthony Freer m. in Oct., 1761, Jane Lowe, of New Paltz, N. Y. When was she b.? What were the names of her parents? Was her father a Rev. soldier?

(3) MCCOLLUM—HOLMES.—Samuel McCollum, of Va., m. Susan Holmes and moved to Fairfield, Ohio. Wanted, official proof of Rev. service, if any.

(4) BRAGG—CRANDALL.—Enos Bragg, b. March 29, 1780, d. Dec. 25, 1858. Their son,

Edward, b. in N. Y., m. Diana Crandall in 1827. Wanted, ancestry and Rev. service, if any, of Enos Bragg.

(5) CRANDALL—NORTON.—Tanner Crandall m. twice, and his dau., Diantha, m. George Rodney Norton. Who were Tanner Crandall's parents? George Rodney Norton's father was William and his mother, Abigail. What was her maiden name? Would like dates and Rev. service, if any.—H. C. McC.

2231. PERRY.—Ancestry desired of William A. Perry, who went to Jones County, Ga., from N. C., then moved to Meriwether Co., Ga., and d. there ab. 1836. He m. Sarah Barber. Any information greatly appreciated.—S. S. J.

2232. JONES—RUSSELL.—Amos Jones, of Lincoln, Mass., m. in 1779 Azubah Russell, who d. a pensioner. Can anyone tell me the names of their children? Did they have one by the name of Russell, who moved to Athens, Ga.?—W. B. H.

2233. COCHRAN—ANDERSON.—Abraham W. Cochran, pensioner of War of 1812, b. 1791, enlisted from Franklin, Ohio, m. in Madison Co., Ohio Sept. 25, 1817, Elizabeth Anderson. He d. Feb. 24, 1878, in German Township, Allen Co., Ohio. His widow d. Oct. 28, 1883, aged 83. Names of parents of each and genealogical data desired, with Rev. war service, if any.

(2) LOCKWOOD.—Joseph Lockwood, Jr., b. Nov. 13, 1769, m. Sarah Slawson. His father, Joseph Lockwood, was private in Third Co., Conn. lines, enlisted June 30, discharged Sept. 13, 1775, m. Cynthia. Genealogical data desired of Joseph and wife, Cynthia. Also b., d., and m. of Sarah Slawson, and death of Joseph Lockwood, Jr.

(3) GRIMES—GREENFIELD.—Thomas Grimes, b. at Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1769, d. at Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y. April 11, 1847, m. Mary Greenfield, b. at Edinburg, April 24, 1775, d. Oct. 10, 1841. Names of parents of each desired, with dates and war service, if any.

(4) BENSON.—Jacob Benson served in Rev. War in Capt. Peter Van Vort's Co., Thirteenth Regt., Albany Co., militia, m. Mary Meach. Had children: Job, Daniel, Judith, Lusina, Edward, Bildad, Margaret, John, Didymus, and Alex. Hamilton. Job m. Ruth. Genealogical data desired, and maiden name of Ruth.

(5) TOBEY.—Paul Tobey was b. Sept. 6, 1761, m. Betsey Barker. Noah Tobey was b. March 8, 1745. Each served in Rev. War, and each had a son, Samuel. Which was the Samuel who m. Lucy Wheeler? Genealogical data desired of each family.—F. E. E.

2234. FOSTER—CROSS.—John Foster, son of Abraham Foster, patriot, and Elizabeth Moore, b. 1742, at Windsor, Conn., m. Irene Cross 1772, and d. 1826. They lived at Sharon, Conn., at one time, and at least two of their children, John and Irene, Jr., m. there. Wanted, John Foster's Rev. service, if any, and the ancestry of Irene Cross, with all genealogical data and Rev. service, if any.—M. F. B.

2235. HOWSE—HARTWELL—DUDLEY.—Ambrose Howse, son of Thomas Howse and



Susan Dudley, m. Mary Hartwell and moved from Brunswick Co., Va., to Rutherford Co., Tenn., about 1816. Can anyone give me the military or civil service, Rev. or Colonial, of either Ambrose or his father, Thomas?—*T. P.*

2236. **HUGHES**.—John Hughes, of Scotch-Irish descent, emigrated to America, settled in Washington, Washington Co., Pa., and afterward moved to Westmoreland Co., where his son, Ellis, lived. He had a large family of children, one of whom, Ellis, m. Sarah Crooks, of Green Co., Pa., raised a family of children in Westmoreland Co., and they moved to Indiana. Was he the Ellis Hughes who signed the Oath of Allegiance in Cape May Co. 1778? Family tradition says that John Hughes served in the Rev. Official proof desired.—*E. H. P.*

2237. **HULL**.—Ancestry and Rev. record desired of Peter Hull, who removed from Stratford, Conn., to Delaware Co., N. Y., m. Mary Redfield, Dec. 17, 1782, and joined the Fairfield Church with his wife in 1783.

(2) **REDFIELD—GRINNELL**.—Ancestry of Mary Redfield desired. Was she the dau. of James Redfield and Sarah Grinnell?

(3) **PATCHIN**.—Names of wife and children of Elijah Patchin, b. in Fairfield Co., 1745, d. in 1820, desired.

(4) **BUSH—SPRINSTEIN**.—Ancestry desired of Abram Bush, b. Nov. 9, 1766, m. Elizabeth Sprinsteen, and lived at Schodack. Removed later to Dutchess Co., and then to Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y. As a boy he saw Burgoyne's army as it passed his father's hotel on the Hudson.

(5) **SPRINSTEIN**.—Ancestry and Rev. record, if any, of Elizabeth Sprinsteen.

(6) **BOUTON—GRAY**.—Ancestry desired of Hannah Bouton, who m. Ensign Nathaniel Gray and lived in New Canaan, Conn.

(7) **DORMAN—BRISACK**.—Jeremiah Dorman m. Charlotte Brisack. His father was James Dorman, who lived in Schoharie Co., N. Y. Rev. record, if any, desired.—*H. M. E.*

2238. **WATSON**.—Desired, any data concerning ——— Watson, who fell at Briar Creek, or his brother, who fell at King's Mountain.

(2) **BARBER (or BARBOUR)**.—Desired, any data concerning Barber or Barbour, who was colonel in one of the regiments from N. C.—*M. W. D.*

2239. **SNOWDEN—GREGORY**.—Rev. record desired of Francis Snowden, who moved from St. Mary's County before 1763, and settled in Currituck Co., N. C. (Edenton District). His son, Nathan, b. 1801, m. Sarah Gregory, niece of Gen. Isaac Gregory, of Camden Co., S. C.

(2) **GREGORY—SNOWDEN**.—Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired of Sarah Gregory, wife of Nathan Snowden.—*A. S. A.*

2240. **STEVENS**.—Lyman Stevens came to Mich. in 1865 from N. Y. Was his father's name Samuel, and was he the Samuel who served in the Connecticut militia and referred to in the Queries of the July magazine?—*G. L. S.*

2241. **DYER**.—Wanted, name of wife of Elisha Dyer, who served in the Rev. from Conn.

(2) **WHEELER**.—Genealogical data desired, also name of wife and children of Martin

Wheeler, who lived in Georgetown, S. C., and is said to have served in the Rev.

(3) **SMITH**.—William Smith, a soldier of the War of 1812, was b. in Campbell Co., Va., had a brother, Edwin, and an uncle, Holman Smith, who lived in S. C. Can anyone give me the names of the parents of William and Edwin Smith, and all genealogical data concerning them?—*P. C. W.*

2242. **HORNBECK**.—Michael Hornbeck m. Sarah Phillips, dau. of Commander Phillips, of near London, England, about 1800, and lived in Pickaway Co., Ohio, and they are buried at Palestine in that co. Their children were: George, James, Nancy, Robinson, Clarice, Dorothy, Curtiss, Lydia, Miranda, and Joseph. Wanted, the ancestry of Michael Hornbeck. His mother may have been an Alkire or Cherry, as there were relatives by those names. Were they from Conn. or Eastern Pa., and were they descendants of Mayflower passenger? Was the father of Michael Hornbeck in Rev. War?

2243. **RANDOLPH—HOUGHTON—SUTPHIN**.—David Randolph, b. May 6, 1773, and his sister, Rachel Randolph (wife of John Houghton), his sister, Betsey, and brother, Moses Randolph, moved from Hopewell, N. J., to Fayette Co., Ky., about 1791. There David Randolph m. Rebecca Sutphin (formerly of Hopewell) in 1793. After the eldest son, Stout, was b., they moved near Lebanon, Ohio, and had ten children. Stout was named for his maternal grandfather. Rebecca Sutphin's father and grandfather and David Randolph's father were, according to tradition, all Rev. soldiers. What were their Christian names, and what service did they perform?

(2) **BEAUCHAMP**.—In the records of Harrison Co., Va., it is stated that Moses, Isaac, John, and Resdon Beauchamp received grants June 12, 1792, for 1,000 acres each on the Little Kanawha. Were these grants for Rev. service? Who was the father of Moses Beauchamp? Did he serve in the Rev.? Elizabeth, dau. of Moses Beauchamp, and ——— Madrox m. in 1829 Reuben Randolph. Any information regarding this family that will prove a D. A. R. claim desired.—*B. R. K.*

2244. **JAMES**.—Information desired of Dr. Richard Potts James, of Goochland Co., Va. Did he serve in the Rev.?—*H. S. H.*

2245. **MORGAN**.—Who was the father of Edward Morgan? He lived in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1816. His wife's name was Nancy Washburn.—*M. L. M.*

2246. **MITCHELL**.—Information desired of Captain Mitchell, a merchant of Philadelphia, who m. the granddaughter of Blackfoot, a Mohawk chief, after educating her. A dau. of this union, Dorcas Mitchell, m. Gen. William Tait, of Va.

(2) Where can I get positive information that William Tait was made a general during the Rev. War?—*F. C. B.*

2247. **CARPENTER—EVANS**.—The address desired of any of the descendants of Noah and Susan Evans Carpenter, who lived in Iowa twenty years ago, desired. Was her father a Rev. soldier? Christian name and names of wife and children also desired.

(2) EVANS.—Daniel Evans, 1743-1820, served as captain lieutenant in the artillery commanded by Col. Henry Knox in 1778. He was b. in Wales and d. in Chester Co., Pa. Names of wife and children and all genealogical data desired, also official proof of Rev. service, if any.—J. S.

2248. WRIGHT.—William Wright, of Va., served in the Rev. War as a sergeant of Capt. John Norton's Co., also designated Capt. John John Holcombe's Co., 4th Va. Regiment, commanded successively by Cols. Thomas Elliott and Robert Lawson. He was discharged from service Feb. 15, 1778. Wanted, dates and places of birth, m. and d. of William Wright and his wife. Was he not twice m.? Wanted, his wife's maiden name, also the names of children, with dates of b., and names of those to whom m. Did William Wright live at one time in Charles City Co., Va.? Was there a son by the first m. named John W. Wright? Did William Wright enlist again in the Rev. War after his discharge in Feb., 1778?

(2) WRIGHT.—William Wright, of Va. (thought to have lived in Charles City Co., Va.), was in the Rev. War, came home and spent one year. Married, his wife d., leaving an infant son, John W. Wright, only child. He, William Wright, returned to the war and spent two more years. His family did not hear from him the entire time, and his son, John W. Wright, was grown and m. before his father saw him again. William Wright's first wife's given name was Mary. He m. (2), her maiden name unknown. Their children were named Thomas, Joseph, Sam, Henry (probably). John W. Wright, the only son by the first marriage, m. Nancy —. They lived in Charles City Co., Va., some time, then lived in Richmond, Va., two years. Went from there to Warren Co., Ky., where he lived three years; then moved to Cumberland Co., Ky., where they spent six years. In Nov., 1830, he, with his entire family, moved to Pike Co., Mo., where he spent the remainder of his life. His children were named James, William, Henry, Mary Ann, Louvina, John Terrie, Patsy Thomas, Jane, Adeline, Harriet, Edward, Thomas Washington, Rachel, twins, d. in infancy. William Wright's son by second marriage, Thomas, m. and lived in Fredericksburg,

Pittsylvania Co., Va., where he owned a boot and shoe shop, thirty men being employed in this shop the greater part of the time. He had three children, Henry, Mary, and Lucinda. Joseph Wright m. and had two sons, Foster and Uriah. He moved from Va. to New London, Mo., where he lived until his death. The two sons were lawyers. Sam Wright, when last heard from, was ill in a hospital in Philadelphia, Pa. What co. or regiment in the Rev. was William Wright a member of? In what county was he living at the time he enlisted? Official proof of Rev. service desired, also dates, places of b., m., and d., of both William Wright and his wife. Any information gladly received.—M. B. S.

2249. NEELY—PATTERSON.—William Neely, m. Margaret Patterson ab. 1753 or 4, and was killed in 1780. Any information desired. They lived in N. C.

(2) GRIZZARD—WATSON.—Information desired of John Grizzard, of Tenn., and his wife, Mary Watson.

(3) HARDY—BENNETT.—Reuben Hardy, one of eleven brothers, emigrated from Va. to Tenn., and m. Miss Bennett. Ancestry of both desired.

(4) GARRETT—McKAY.—Addison Garrett m. Elizabeth McKay and d. in Tenn. Ancestry and all genealogical data desired. Rev. records, if any, of the ancestors of any of the above mentioned persons would be gratefully received.—T. J. P.

2250 HENDERSON.—According to the oldest living descendant, the ancestor of the Henderson family came to this country from Scotland and settled in or near Hagerstown, Md., where his son, Lemuel, was b. about 1764. Lemuel Henderson lived in Accomac Co., Va., and also at Snow Hill, Md., where he d. He m. (1) Miss Susan Henderson (no relation), by whom he had four children: Isaac Purnell, Milby, Hamby, and Sarah. Isaac Purnell Henderson was b. in 1789, came to Ga. when a young man and m. The name of Lemuel's father, also his Rev. record, if any, and any other information necessary to join the D. A. R., is greatly desired. There was a Patrick Henderson, who was living in Washington Co., Md., in 1790, and might have been the father of Lemuel.—S. H. H.

THE following numbers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are desired to make files complete at headquarters. Persons having any of these numbers for sale will please write the Secretary of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Anderson B. Lacey, The Portner, Washington, D. C.:

LIST OF MAGAZINES NEEDED.

1892, Vol. I, July, Sept., Oct., Dec.  
1893, Vol. II, Jan., Feb., March, May, July.  
1893, Vol. III, July, Aug., Oct., Nov., Dec.  
1894, Vol. IV, Jan., Feb., May, June.  
1894, Vol. V, July, Nov., Dec.  
1895, Vol. VI, Jan., Feb., May, June.  
1895, Vol. VII, July, Aug., Oct., Nov., Dec.  
1896, Vol. VIII, Jan., Feb., March, June.  
1896, Vol. IX, July, Dec.  
1898, Vol. XII, Jan., June, March.  
1898, Vol. XIII, July, Dec.  
1899, Vol. XIV, Jan., March, June.  
1901, Vol. XVIII, Jan., Feb., May, June.  
1903, Vol. XXII, Jan., Feb., April, May, June.

1903, Vol. XXIII, July, Aug. Dec.  
1904, Vol. XXIV, Jan, April, May, June.  
1904, Vol. XXV, July, Oct. Dec.  
1905, Vol. XXVI, Jan., March, June.  
1905, Vol. XXVII, July, Oct., Dec.  
1906, Vol. XXVIII, Jan., May, June.  
1906, Vol. XXIX, July, Dec.  
1907, Vol. XXX, Jan., Feb., March, April, May.  
1907, Vol. XXXI, July, Sept., Nov., Dec.  
1908, Vol. XXXII, Jan., June.  
1908, Vol. XXXIII, July, Aug., Dec.  
1910, Vol. XXXVI, Jan., June, July, Nov., Dec.

# Work, Past and Present, of the Local Societies of the Children of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Frank Bond, Vice-President in Charge of Organization

At seven o'clock on the evening of July 6, 1911, a beautiful flag was unfurled at Reading, Pa., the gift of Conrad Weiser Society, to one of the playgrounds of that city. Cards announcing the event were decorated with the flag in colors, with the following inscription underneath:

"Your flag and my flag  
And oh, how much it holds!  
Your land and my land  
Secure within its folds."

Miss Edith Rheem Rhoads presented the flag for the Society with a short address, and it was unfurled by John Butlin Rothermel, the little son of Congressman Rothermel. Small flags released by the unfurling were eagerly gathered up by the children present. Addresses interspersed with patriotic music, in which a band of fifteen pieces assisted, made up the programme, which closed with the "Salute to the Flag" and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by all present.

Greetings were received from Mrs. Albert Baird Cummins, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, and from the State Regent and State Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, all expressing their approval and their deep interest in the work which Conrad Weiser Society is doing.

This Society is now in its seventeenth year, having been organized June 1, 1895. It has had its "ups and downs," like other Societies, but, although it has graduated many boys and girls from its ranks, others have been brought in and the Society has never lost its identity nor its right to retain its Charter.

At the annual Convention of the Children of the American Revolution, at Washington, in April, 1909, Conrad Weiser Society had the honor of placing a wreath on Washington's tomb. In order that every member might feel that he or she had a share in this honor, the wreath was purchased with pennies contributed by

the members individually, the number of pennies in each instance corresponding with the age of the giver.

In 1910 a Chippendale armchair of mahogany was presented by Conrad Weiser Society to the National Society, C. A. R., to be placed in the Children's Room in Continental Hall, for the use of the presiding officer. In the absence of the National President from the Annual Convention of that year, because of illness, the chair was first occupied by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, National Vice-President.

It is the object of these articles to tell what the Children are doing, rather than what is being done for them, but it is a pleasure to comment upon the encouragement given them by the people of Reading and by the Press of that city, which has been most generous in its treatment of the young Society. Prominent men and women have addressed the Children at various times and many homes have been opened for their gatherings. On one delightful occasion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hamaker, a handsome flag, with a belt to be worn by the color bearer, into which the flag-pole fitted, was presented to them by their host, a gift most heartily appreciated.

A patriotic service was held for the Children in connection with the morning service of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading on Sunday, July 4, 1909, which was largely attended by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as by the entire membership of the Society. The Rev. Robert M. Blackstone spoke of the patriotism which enabled young men and women to live for their country as well as to die for it if need be, and of obedience to authority in the family, the State and the Church.

Miss Sarah E. Gable, President of Conrad Weiser Society and also State Director for Pennsylvania, has been made a member of the State Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Patriotic Education.

# Proposed Amendment

## Suggestions for an Amendment to the Constitution

I present this amendment to the Constitution.

Simultaneous voting in as many rooms as possible. Voting to begin at 9 A.M. Votes to be at once counted and filed as soon as tally is completed. Details to be left to committees.

Also an amendment to the Roll Call.

Regents to rise and respond for their States, giving number of delegates, towns represented, and total of voters present.

May I explain? In this past year, the Daughters of the American Revolution has added 5,000 *live* members, our numbers do not grow *less*, and we vote like a district school meeting.

There are, roughly speaking, fourteen rooms which could be used in Continental Memorial Hall for the purpose. Divide the voting day into parts, each State proportionate to its votes. Assign each State one room for the given space of time. Several States, therefore, can utilize one room in succession.

Appoint two doorkeepers for each State, one from each party. These doorkeepers to be taken from other States than those voting. Later these same women to carry the ballots at once to the tellers' room and count them there.

These and other details to be left to suitable committees.

We will say, for instance, New Jersey votes in her own room from 9 to 10 A.M. Doorkeepers keep time. At 9 two members enter, allowed two minutes to vote, *no more*. Exit as soon as through. As each one exits, another is allowed to enter. *No talking* allowed in room. At 10 polls closed, doorkeepers enter, leaving State Regent in charge outside doors to prevent interruption.

*All* doubtful votes of every State to be sealed and turned over to a committee in waiting. Fifteen minutes should count all the votes this State will cast; New York, Illinois and other larger States, time limit must be longer.

Next, we will say, Pennsylvania takes that room. Same routine followed, at 1.15 their vote is posted; 1.30 North Carolina takes room, followed by a fourth State.

By evening all returns can be in. General business can be continued all day, and *no night work* for tired but devoted women.

Each State Regent to marshal her own forces.

No one not a Daughter of the American Revolution to be admitted to any part of the house, not even the lobbies, on voting days. Let the public buy the papers; the reports will be much funnier than we are! Only a few reporters, with badges to identify them, be admitted.

The only valid objection seems to be that, this being the national election, voting should be in the Central or National Hall, but if the fingers are parts of the body, why are not the rooms part of the National Continental Memorial Hall as much as the central forum? Are not the States part of the Nation?

We want a method quicker and less tedious. We want to get *done* and *know* the results. Any form of voting, expediting matters, should be welcome. To count the votes of any one State and verify is but a small matter, but to count an immense mass of twelve or fourteen hundred votes and verify, is terribly hard work.

MRS. WILLIS K. HOWELL.

# National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Committee of Liquidation and Endowment Fund of Memorial Continental Hall, 3123 Calumet Avenue, Chicago

Mrs. Williard T. Block, Chairman  
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Vice-Chairman

Mrs. John C. Ames, Secretary  
Mrs. W. D. Hoover, Treasurer General

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE D. A. R.:

At the Twentieth Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the President General announced that she desired the following suggestion, adopted at meeting of Continental Hall Committee, April 21, 1911, be presented for action by the Congress:

Plan for payment of present debt of Continental Hall and to provide Nucleus for an Endowment Fund for the preservation and improvement of the property of the Society, as suggested by Mrs. Williard T. Block, of Chicago.

*Whereas*, The indebtedness of Continental Hall has been reduced to about One Hundred and Fifty Thousand during the present administration,

*And, Whereas*, It is very desirable, if a plan can be effected, to have this amount liquidated at an early date, and the Mortgage fully discharged,

*Therefore*, It is the sense of the Committee of Continental Hall that the following resolution be referred to the Annual Congress for final action:

*Resolved*, That the President General be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a Committee of three, to prepare a form of liquidating certificate, reading in form substantially as follows:

## National Society, Daughters of American Revolution

This Certificate is issued to.....of.....  
No....., a descendant of.....  
who served loyally in the defense of the Colonies during the trying period of the Revolution, etc.

Mrs. .... has contributed to the fund to liquidate the indebtedness of Continental Hall.

The Certificate to have engraved the signatures of the officers, etc., and the official insignia, and should provide for indorsement by the original holder to a descendant and to his or her descendants.

Said Committee shall immediately after appointment be organized, one being Chairman and one Secretary, and after preparing the form of said Certificate and other details, shall submit same to the President General for her approval, and assume full charge of the disposal of said Certificates to members only, the Treasurer General to be included in formation of said Committee, and to assume full charge of the receipts from sale of said Certificates, etc. These Certificates are to be sold at One Dollar each; members can secure as many Certificates as are desired, so that each living descendant can be supplied. It is the intention to have the Certificates of an artistic nature which will be considered as heirlooms and authentic proof of descent from a Revolutionary hero.

The number of Certificates shall not be limited, the sale of which will provide for the payment of the debt in full with interest, and all expenses incident to issuing of same, including reasonable expense of the Committee while employed in performance of their duties, the balance of the receipts to be used as a contribution toward an Endowment Fund for the future maintenance and improvement of the property of the Society.

The debt is to be reduced from time to time whenever funds aggregating \$5,000 or more are available.

*The President General.*—Ladies, the Continental Hall Committee considers this a very admirable plan, and almost simultaneously One Hundred of these Certificates were subscribed for at a dollar apiece. Is it your will, or do you think it would be well, for the Congress to indorse the suggestion of Mrs. Block? The Certificate is brilliantly illuminated with the coats-of-arms of the different States. Is it your will that the suggestion which has been carried out by the Continental Hall Committee should be the sense of this Congress? Do you approve of this Certificate?



*Mrs. Eagan.*—I move that this idea of Mrs. Block be accepted by the Congress. (The motion was seconded, put, and unanimously adopted.)

*The President General.*—I will say that I have appointed Mrs. Block Chairman of that Committee, and Mrs. Ames, of Illinois, and Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa, as members of that Committee.

(The foregoing was copied from reports as given on pages 216 and 217 of the "Twentieth Continental Congress.")

*Description of Certificate.*—The Certificate will be printed on fine paper, size 14 x 17, and will show in their proper colors the seals of the Thirteen Original States, the Colonial Flags, the insignia and seal of the Society. In the center Memorial Continental Hall will be finely engraved, thus making an artistic and beautiful heirloom.

Space is provided under the engraving of Memorial Continental Hall for the signature of the holder, and blocks are indicated for the transfer of these Certificates to five succeeding generations, providing an authentic proof of descent from a Revolutionary hero.

Each Daughter should provide one Certificate for herself and for each child and grandchild. The Certificates will be consecutively numbered and issued as subscribed for.

*The price of Certificate* is One Dollar, and in addition five cents for mailing. *Seventy-five cents from each Certificate sold will be applied on our indebtedness.* The remaining twenty-five cents will be used to pay for the Certificate, all printed matter and stationery, stenographic and clerical work, and expert penmen who will write name of Daughter, National number, also names of four ancestors. (If additional names are desired for ancestors, ten cents extra will be charged for engrossing each name.)

Remittance must be made by Postal or Money Order or by Draft on Chicago or New York banks. If checks are used on local banks, a charge will be made by Chicago banks of ten cents for collecting same.

It is my desire that everything pertaining to the Certificate issue be fully understood by all Daughters. As previously stated, to issue the One Hundred Thousand Certificates now being printed will cost \$25,000. It is not my intention to retain the entire \$25,000 from first sales, but when a Certificate is sold, I will retain twenty-five cents and pay on our National indebtedness seventy-five cents. Whenever Seven Thousand Certificates are disposed of I will retain twenty-five cents per copy, or \$1,750, for expense as previously set forth, and the Society will receive seventy-five cents each, or \$5,250, to pay one note and interest, as the trust company permits the payment of \$5,000 at any time.

The sale of the Certificates will not be limited, the proceeds of which will provide for payment of our debt in full and create a nucleus for an Endowment Fund to maintain and improve the property.

*Information Required.*—Name of applicant, National number, husband's name, address, name of ancestors.

If possible, have the above information typewritten, unless your writing is very clear and distinct, and thereby avoid any possibility of error in Certificate.

*Encouragement Received.*—A request was made by a real Daughter to pay more than the amount required for the Certificate, as she is in earnest in her desire to assist in the payment of our debt. Therefore I have added to the Certificate issue a book entitled "Special Contributions for the Liquidation and Endowment Fund for Memorial Continental Hall." The real Daughter, Mrs. Euphrasia Smith Grangier, of Waterloo, Wis., has honored us by being the first contributor for \$25, and her daughter, Mrs. Adella Granger Seeber, the second, with \$25.

Any Chapter, Daughter, or others who wish to assist us can do so by contributing \$5 or more. This book will be preserved with other records pertaining to the Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

*The President General* has expressed her approval of the Certificate by securing one hundred and twenty-four copies, and many Daughters have ordered eight and ten Certificates each, and one Daughter twenty-three for her direct and lineal descendants, and I am thoroughly convinced that all that is required to pay our debt in full is concentrated, united effort, and I ask the support of all Daughters in this movement.

Yours very sincerely,

ANNA SCOTT BLOCK.

MRS. WILLIARD T. BLOCK.

P. S.—Should any Daughter desire further information, send to the Committee as above, and your letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

A. S. B.

# In Memoriam

MRS. ELLA WILSON CORBIN, charter member, Washington (Iowa) Chapter, died April 26, 1911. She held many offices in the Chapter, and at the time of her death was its efficient Treasurer. Her enthusiasm and loyalty and her wise counsel will be missed.

MISS ANNA M. COMINS, Lowville Chapter, Lowville, N. Y., died recently, greatly mourned. The Chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow.

MRS. HARRIET RUMSEY TAYLOR, Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.), former Regent, enthusiastic, patriotic, and loyal member, passed into life eternal May 15, 1911. Her beautiful Christian life, full of happiness and cheer, is a benediction to those who knew and loved her best.

MRS. SUSIE A. DYER, charter member, Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Ill., died April 24, 1911, at Alameda, Cal., greatly lamented.

MRS. FRANCES MATHER JONES, beloved Regent, Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, S. C., died at Tryon, N. C., September 13, 1911. A more loyal Daughter never lived, and her loss to the Chapter is irreparable.

The Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, have lost, since April 1, 1911, four of its useful and valued members:

MRS. ADDISON CLARK died April 30.

MRS. LAMAR JACKSON died August 6.

MRS. SHELDON JACOBS died August 22.

MRS. J. L. ALEXANDER died August 31.

MRS. ELIZABETH COOK FISHER, Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville, Fla., died June 6, 1911. She was the daughter of Mrs. R. G. Cook, Highland, Fla. A large circle of friends mourn the loss of this loyal and valued woman.

MRS. LYDIAN AGUSTA HALL SILL, Vice-Regent and charter member, Gen. Joseph Warren Chapter, Warren, Pa., died September 24, 1911. She was descended from Col. Joseph Hackney; was prominent socially; a member of many societies. She was deeply interested in all patriotic work, and will be much missed.

MRS. LUCETTA P. BOYNTON, first and, until her death, only Regent, Gen. John Stark Chapter, Sycamore, Ill., died September 8, 1911, greatly mourned by the whole community. She was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1836; married Charles O. Boynton in 1861. Her maiden name was Lucetta Pauline Stark.

HUGH VERNON WASHINGTON, SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Dec. 29, 1896.

Passed to Life Eternal

Oct. 5, 1911.

Patriot, Scholar, Philanthropist.

"In all the length and breadth of the great world doing his best."

Hugh Vernon Washington, whose death is recorded above, was deeply interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution. His mother, Mary Hammond Washington, was the daughter of Colonel Hammond, of the Revolutionary War, first Real Daughter, and founder and Regent of the Macon Chapter. Mr. Washington and his sister, Mrs. Bellamy, gave the final one thousand dollars to Continental Hall.

MRS. ELIZABETH D. SMITH, a well-known member of the Old South Chapter, D. A. R., passed away at her home in Dorchester, Mass., September 1, 1911, after a brief illness. She was one of the charter members and a constant attendant at the meetings.

MRS. LOUISE CULVER WILCOX died at Pawlet, Vt., July 24, 1911, aged 72 years. Although one of the "shut ins" for years, she took much interest in the work of the Lake St. Catherine Chapter, of which she was the oldest member. A woman of strong Christian character, she was highly esteemed by all.

MRS. FRANCES A. WAINWRIGHT.

Deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, Mrs. Martha B. Wainwright, a member of the Quaker City Chapter of Philadelphia, passed to her reward September 23, 1911. She was greatly beloved for her many virtues.

The Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, mourns the loss of seven valued members, who have passed to life eternal, this past year:

MRS. ANNE MARGORY JOHNSON, October 16, 1910.

MRS. HELEN MARIE DUNCAN, beloved wife of Andrew J. Duncan, November 24, 1910.

MISS EUNICE B. SPINK, April 1, 1911.

MRS. CATHARINE CROSBY FULLER (C. A.), August 10, 1911.

MRS. CHARLES I. DANGLER, August 11, 1911.

MRS. WILLIAM S. KIRKER, July, 1911.

MRS. ALICE M. SAGER (FRANK), September 3, 1911.



The National Society of the  
**Daughters of the American Revolution**

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

**National Board of Management**  
**1911**

**President General**

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

701 East Taylor Street, Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of  
Chapters**

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**Vice-Presidents General**

**(Term of Office Expires 1912)**

MRS. JOHN T. STERLING, Connecticut.

771 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

MRS. LA VERNE NOYES, Illinois.

1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

MISS ELLEN MECUM, New Jersey.

Salem, N. J.

MRS. EGBERT JONES, Mississippi.

"Box Hill," Holly Springs, Miss.

MRS. GEORGE P. BRAYTON, Virginia.

"The Poplars," Orange, Va.

MRS. EMILY P. S. MOOR, Vermont.

49 Kingsley Ave., Rutland, Vt.

MRS. ANDREW K. GAULT, Nebraska.

3802 North 24th St., Omaha, Neb.

MRS. EDWARD RANDALL, Texas.

2204 Ave. J, Galveston, Texas.

MRS. WILLIAM E. STANLEY, Kansas.

"Riverside," Wichita, Kan.

MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING, Georgia.

1420 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

**(Term of Office Expires 1913)**

MISS SOPHIE WAPLES, Delaware.

901 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.

MRS. CLAYTON R. TRUESDALL, Ohio.

319 Birchard Ave., Fremont, Ohio.

MRS. ALLEN PUTNAM PERLEY, Pennsylvania.

"Greystone," Vallamont, Williamsport, Pa.

MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, Michigan.

328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MRS. BENJAMIN F. GRAY, Jr., Missouri.

5869 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, Indiana.

Lafayette, Indiana.

MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY, North Carolina.

Salisbury, N. C.

MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, Tennessee.

564 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON, West Virginia.

271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.

MISS HARRIET ISADORA LAKE, Iowa.

Independence, Iowa.

**Chaplain General**

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

**Recording Secretary General      Corresponding Secretary General**

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM F. DENNIS,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

**Registrar General**

MRS. GAIUS M. BRUMBAUGH,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

**Treasurer General**

MRS. WILLIAM D. HOOVER,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

**Historian General**

MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BASSETT,  
2947 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

**Assistant Historian General**

MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,  
Franklin St., Manchester, N. H.

**Librarian General**

MISS AMARYLLIS GILLET,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**State Regents and State Vice-Regents—1911**

ALABAMA, .....	MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 Saint Emanuel St., Mobile. MRS. CHARLES J. SHARP, 1401 11th Ave., South, Birmingham.
ARIZONA, .....	MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS, 394 N. 3d Ave., Phoenix. MRS. WILL CROFT BARNES, 353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix.
ARKANSAS, .....	MRS. JAMES WILLIAM NOEL, 216 East 6th Ave., Pine Bluff. MRS. SAMUEL S. WASSELL, 1114 Scott St., Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA, .....	MRS. WILLIAM W. STILSON, 1048 W. Kensington Road, Los Angeles. MRS. JOHN SPOTTSWOOD KINKEAD, 2600 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley.
COLORADO, .....	MRS. FREEMAN C. ROGERS, 1112 E. 9th St., Pueblo. MRS. EUGENE R. THAYER, 1103 7th St., Greeley.
CONNECTICUT, .....	MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield. MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, 60 East St., Bristol.
DELAWARE, .....	MISS ANNA CUNNINGHAM, Smyrna. MRS. JAMES T. MASSEY, Viola.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA, .....	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Washington. MRS. DRURY CONWAY LUDLOW, "The Concord," Washington.
FLORIDA, .....	MISS KATHRYN E. THORP, Box 197, Daytona. MRS. JOHN PICKENS TURNER, New Smyrna.
GEORGIA, .....	MRS. JOHN MARION GRAHAM, The Oaks, Marietta. MRS. GEORGE M. BROWN, 548 Peachtree St., Atlanta.
IDAHO, .....	MRS. CHARLES W. PURSELL, 916 Hays St., Boise. MRS. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hays St., Boise.
ILLINOIS, .....	MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, 590 N. Prairie St., Galesburg. MRS. LUTHER DERWENT, Wayside, Rockford.
INDIANA, .....	MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE, Fowler. MRS. WILLIAM C. BALL, Minnetrista Building, Muncie.
IOWA, .....	MRS. ANSON MARSTON, Ames. MRS. THOMAS METCALF, "Elmridge," Council Bluffs.
KANSAS, .....	MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, Ridgewood, Independence. MRS. CLARENCE S. HALL, 1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence.
KENTUCKY, .....	MRS. BEN JOHNSON, Bardstown. MRS. JEAN DAVIES WARREN, Danville.
LOUISIANA, .....	MISS VIRGINIA FAIRFAX, 1808 Carondelet St., New Orleans. MRS. JOHN ROUTH WILLIAMS, 717 Cotton St., Shreveport.
MAINE, .....	MRS. JOHN ALDEN MORSE, 42 Summer St., Bath. MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson.
MARYLAND, .....	MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore. MRS. YATES STIRLING, 209 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS, .....	MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING, 211 Belmont Ave., Springfield. MRS. CHARLES G. CHICK, 212 W. River St., Hyde Park.
MICHIGAN, .....	MRS. ARTHUR MAXWELL PARKER, 1691 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. MRS. BENTON HANCHETT, 1000 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw.
MINNESOTA, .....	MRS. CYRUS W. WELLS, 3120 James Ave., South, Minneapolis. MRS. LAWRENCE C. JEFFERSON, 1126 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI, .....	MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 714 N. State St., Jackson. MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, West Point.
MISSOURI, .....	MRS. ROBERT BURETT OLIVER, 740 North St., Cape Girardeau. MRS. HUNTER M. MERIWETHER, 3616 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City.
MONTANA, .....	MRS. EMIL H. RENISCH, Twin Bridges. MRS. HENRY GORDON MCINTIRE, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena.

NEBRASKA, .....	MRS. CHARLES O. NORTON, 101 West 21st St., Kearney. MRS. WARREN F. PERRY, Fairbury.
NEVADA, .....	MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, .....	MRS. CHARLES CARPENTER GOSS, 10 Lexington St., Dover.
NEW JERSEY, .....	MRS. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton. MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
NEW MEXICO, .....	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fé. MRS. SINGLETON S. ASHENFELTER, Silver City.
NEW YORK, .....	MRS. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 S. 2d Ave., Mt. Vernon. MRS. JOSEPH B. KING, Fort Edward.
NORTH CAROLINA, .....	MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 669 West 5th St., Winston-Salem. MRS. ARTHUR LILLINGTON SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.
OHIO, .....	MRS. GEORGE LINCOLN, London. MRS. THOMAS KITE, Olive Place, Delhi.
OKLAHOMA, .....	MRS. WILLIAM J. PETTEE, 123 East 3d St., Oklahoma City. MRS. JOHN D. BENEDICT, 1123 Elgin Ave., Muskogee.
OREGON, .....	MRS. WALLACE McCAMANT, 236 King St., Portland. MRS. THOMAS C. TAYLOR, Pendleton.
PENNSYLVANIA, .....	MRS. HENRY HARRISON CUMINGS, Tidoute. MISS HELEN E. C. OVERTON, Bellefonte.
RHODE ISLAND, .....	MRS. DANIEL MANN EDWARDS, Woonsocket. MRS. CLOVIS H. BOWEN, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .....	MRS. F. LOUISE MAYES, 118 Manly St., Greenville. MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGON, Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA, .....	MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHL, Vermillion. MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermillion.
TENNESSEE, .....	MRS. THOMAS DAY, 580 Poplar St., Memphis. MRS. HENRY CLAYBOURN HORTON, Franklin.
TEXAS, .....	MRS. ALVIN V. LANE, 2505 Maple Ave., Dallas. MRS. JOHN J. STEVENS, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.
UTAH, .....	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, 525 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal. MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT, .....	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham. MRS. JOSEPH A. DE BOER, 9 Baldwin St., Montpelier.
VIRGINIA, .....	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke. MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY McCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
WASHINGTON, .....	MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima. MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 503 Burke Bldg., Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA, .....	MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, Gaston Ave. and First St., Fairmount. MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, "The Snuggery," Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN, .....	MRS. EDWIN H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermont Ave., Antigo. MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marshfield.
WYOMING, .....	MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne. MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.

## HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

### Honorary Presidents General

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,	MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,	MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,	MRS. DONALD McLEAN.	

### Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

### Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893.	MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.	





## NEW BOOKS REVIEWS BY NINON TRAVER

Melville, Lewis. "Some Aspects of Thackeray." Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

The announcement of a new book on Thackeray by Mr. Melville arouses keenest interest and pleasurable anticipations which are fully realized in the reading of this delightful volume. For years the writer has made a study of Thackeray which has been conscientious and painstaking and undoubtedly a labor of love, the result of which has been of great value to students and admirers of this great master.

There have recently appeared many studies of this novelist's life and character—some of which have been especially illuminating on the individuality of the man and his gifts, which were so various and so brilliant. In this volume Mr. Melville does not attempt more than to present "Some Aspects" from which the great mind and its resulting masterpieces may be viewed. He has carefully refrained from obtruding his own criticisms or opinions, merely furnishing carefully selected and authentic material of the highest value.

These essays, with the exception of "Thackeray and the Dignity of Literature," "Thackeray and the Newgate School of

Fiction," and "Some Editions of Thackeray" have appeared as papers in various publications, although most of them have been revised and expanded. The intimate revelations of the mind and ideas of Thackeray help us to view and love the human qualities of the man as expressed in the quoted lines, "Be gentle to all people. Be modest to women. Be tender to children. And as for the Ogre Humbug, out sword and have at him."

In many passages we are reminded of Thackeray's great desire to present the truth as he saw it at all times. His pictures of life are true pictures from his point of view. And that is the quality which will make "Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond" and "Barry Lindon" live forever. The writer of this volume speaks frequently of Thackeray's great admiration for Fielding, to whom he admits much indebtedness. He is quoted: "My English would have been much better if I had read Fielding before I was ten."

Mr. Melville is reticent in his praise of Thackeray as a poet, but is clearly appreciative of his ability as an artist, his "originality, fancy and sense of humor" which inspired his work. Many of Thackeray's drawings and some of the best specimens from his illus-



FROM "SOME ASPECTS OF THACKERAY"

By Lewis Melville

trators are reproduced in this book, which has, indeed, a great number of excellent reproductions and many pictures of Thackeray, including some which are unfamiliar and of great interest.

Mr. Melville does not abandon the ever repeated effort to prove that Thackeray did all in his power to uphold the dignity of his profession, and insists that he never wrote anything belittling or contemptuous of his fellow craftsmen. Although Thackeray undoubtedly held the literary profession in the highest regard, his life and his writings constantly indicate his great dissatisfaction with the place in life he was enabled to acquire through it. His discontent is too apparent to permit any doubt upon this subject. There is the inevitable comparison of Thackeray and Dickens. The two men indeed presented striking contrasts and the association and comparison of them is a constant habit with writers and students of these two novelists, whose lives touched at many points. We are given various anecdotes of this acquaintance and are told that if jealousy existed between them it was not felt on Thackeray's side.

Mr. Melville's knowledge of his subject is profound. His Thackerayan contributions have been many. Some years ago he published a life of Thackeray, also edited Thackeray's "Stray Papers" and a twenty volume edition of his work.

Whipple, Wayne. "The Story Life of Washington." Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. Two volumes. \$3.00.

So many lives of Washington have been written—all of them so different and all of them presumably presenting the only "real" Washington, that one may feel some doubt as to the wisdom of adding yet another impression to dim the somewhat blurred outline of our country's founder and father. But Mr. Whipple forseees this difficulty and declares his intention not to present a new Washington, but to take these varying portraiturees taken from different points of view, "focus them together like a composite photograph, or rather from all sides and angles of view, make a solid, living, moving picture of George Washington and his wonderful career." The writer has collected his material from all possible sources, from his

journals, letters, addresses and reported conversations. They are stories of Washington and we are at no time made conscious of Mr. Whipple's ideas and opinions, unless it is when we are warned not to place faith in the priggish Washington Parson Weems bequeathed to us—a thing we are scarcely in danger of doing. Mr. Whipple's effort has been conscientious to throw every possible light upon the ancestry as well as the influences which were formative. There is this to be said in favor of the book, that, frequently knowledge, if it is knowledge, presented in this form remains longer in the mind than that of a more formal nature. The illustrations are excellent and of a highly interesting character.

Whipple, Wayne. "The Story Life of Lincoln." Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. \$1.75.

This is a book constructed in the same manner as the life of Washington. It is a compilation and can only have value as such. As Mr. Whipple states, it is a biography composed of five hundred true stories told by Abraham Lincoln and his friends, selected and fitted together to form his life's history.

However a superficial judgment is apt to condemn a book of this sort, there is much to be said in its favor. Incidents, as I have frequently said in these columns, that are impressed upon the mind in the form of stories remain more indelibly fixed there, especially upon the mind of the young. The wonderful character and personality of this great man is best shown by the incidents of his everyday life, for of him especially is it true that all the acts of his life were a direct expression of his mind and character. These stories make us know what he did and thought under certain circumstances. We are reminded of the advice of a master writing on the "Art of Story Writing," who said, "Don't say that the old lady was cross and quarrelsome, but bring her in and let her howl." Are we not more impressed with an account of an actual transaction indicating the extreme honesty of Lincoln than when a biographer tells us he was an absolutely honest man? Lincoln himself was such a great story teller that one finds the book well worth reading if for no other reason

than to be familiar with his own stories, which were always told to point a truth.

There is a vivid living quality in a book of this kind that is frequently lacking in a regular biography. There are many illustrations, and some photographs and facsimilies which have never before been reproduced.

Gouverneur, Marian. "As I Remember." Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.00.

Mrs. Gouverneur has given us a delightful volume of personal recollections of society in New York and Washington during the nineteenth century, which will prove of great interest, especially to those who view with regret the passing of the old names and faces from the society calendars of to-day.

Mrs. Gouverneur is eminently fitted for the task she essayed by her many years of gracious social activities among those people of whom she writes, where she was a leader and favorite. The tact, discretion and good judgment displayed in these pages testify her fitness to the position she occupied as the daughter of Judge James Campbell and the wife of Samuel L. Gouverneur. The writer recounts in a most delightful and appreciative way incidents of her acquaintance with Washington Irving, Thackeray and many other celebrities.

The gracious kindness and admiration with which she speaks of her contemporaries is noticeable. There are many interesting recollections of events occurring during her frequent visits in the Washington home of General Scott and many interesting reminiscences and anecdotes of General Scott himself.

The account of the events, changes and developments in the social life of Washington during the years of the author's residence there is valuable as a study, while being delightfully entertaining. It is remarkable that a book of this character should have no dull or irrelevant pages. It will be of greatest interest to old and new society alike.

Crook, Colonel W. H. "Memories of the White House." Edited by Henry Rood. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.00 net.

This is a volume of personal recollections of Colonel W. H. Crook, who was bodyguard to President Lincoln, and since then disbursing officer of the Executives. His forty-six years of continuous service at the Executive Mansion, in which he was brought into intimate relations with the Presidents and their families, has made him thoroughly conversant with their home life while living in the White House.

The writer tells in an intimate, unpretentious way of his impressions gained from this advantageous viewpoint. Much attention is devoted to the wives and families of the Presidents. We are impressed with the wonderful ability of Mrs. Lincoln as a housekeeper and her interest in her family. Mrs. Hayes' strict views on temperance are recalled and especially glowing and beautiful is the tribute paid to Mrs. Cleveland.

The beauty and charm of her personality, her wisdom and justice, is acknowledged with ardent admiration.

An interesting development of the social life at the Executive Mansion is shown from the simple entertainments of utmost informality during Lincoln's time to the magnificent dinners and receptions of the present day.

The children of the White House, with their distinctive traits, are lovingly remembered. And the brides are recalled with many interesting descriptions. Colonel Crook's diary furnishes the material for this pleasantly reminiscent volume and it has been carefully edited by Mr. Rood. The illustrations are mainly from photographs presented to Colonel Crook by the Presidents or members of their families.

Locke, W. J. "The Glory of Clementina." New York: The John Lane Co. \$1.30.

The faithful (?) public asks no questions when told that Mr. Locke has written a new book. It does not ask, "Is it good?" "What is it about?" We all know that it is good, and we all know what it is about. We know that his seductive, hypnotizing charm will envelop us—we will permeate us—we will see the beautiful lovable qualities in human nature and may wonder why we have not looked for it more earnestly in some crusty, soured person that we know. We have a shame-

faced idea that Mr. Locke would discover that person to be filled with wonderful qualities. His people are not high and mighty personages, but just the little woman around the corner and the man next door to us. They are real and human, oh, very human. His characters are whimsical and have abnormal conditions to contend with, but they are not abnormal. You find they do the simplest and most natural thing in the world with blind faith and confidence. But our faith and confidence is not blind, we know Mr. Locke and we know he is not going to leave us "harrowed up" or the deserving unrewarded, and that his technique is of a quality to make us marvel.

Clementina might be any one of the other lovable heroines with whom Mr. Locke has charmed us in the pages of "Septimus," "Simon the Jester" or other novels gratefully remembered. She has had her illusions destroyed by a tragic occurrence in her early life and has put aside all hope of happiness or belief that life could hold anything for her other than what she accomplished through her work. She is a portrait painter who has attained great success and highest renown in London. She commands her own price; can live any place and any way she pleases, but prefers to remain in her unpretentious studio, wear shabby and ancient clothes (*could* any woman wear Clementina's gloves?) with utter disregard of any feminine allurements, wear her hair in a straggling knot and look fifty when she is but thirty-five.

The man in the story, for it is quite as much the story of Quixtus as of Clementina, is a gentle, lovable, unsophisticated creature—own brother to Simon and Septimus, whose acutest pleasures are those he experiences in the possession of a new case of archaeological or anthropological specimens. The quips and flings of outrageous fortune drive him into a state of fantastic bitterness. He tries to become wicked, to perpetrate acts of fiendish cruelty, but this blameless man is incapable of carrying out one evil plan. He falls into the snare of a designing woman and is rescued by Clementina, who rescues everybody, mothers everybody, and by so doing awakens to the knowledge and demands of her own starved womanhood. Love finally glorifies and transforms her. The masterful pic-

ture of Clementina that will always remain is of her as a brilliant, gracious, perfectly groomed, marvelously gowned hostess presiding at a banquet of striking originality and artistic effect designed as a background to accentuate and complete her own glory.

In the opinion of the reviewer, Mr. Locke has never done anything better, but we are hoping he will lead us into new fields next time.

Bennett, Arnold. "Hilda Lessways."  
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.  
\$1.50.

The many admiring readers of that remarkable novel, "Clayhanger," will remember that the book closed upon a most thrilling situation and that Mr. Bennett informed the bewildered reader that this was the first book of a trilogy. There would be a second and a third volume and now we are told there will be a fourth to complete the series.

We thought we had left behind the days of the three-volume novel and may feel a little resentful, but as long as we are interested to the extent we find ourselves in the two volumes already published we are content they shall develop into any number Mr. Bennett chooses.

In "Clayhanger," Hilda Lessways was a strange, mysterious creature of inexplicable acts and motives, who arouses our curiosity, but of whom we know nothing—that book being the story of the man—Edwin Clayhanger.

In this second volume, "Hilda Lessways," we understand the woman's story and her point of view. Mr. Bennett has done an extraordinary thing, and however much we may or may not like his almost brutal revealing of the inmost thoughts and first stirrings of this shy, sincere and intense nature, we cannot but marvel at his gift of understanding. It is not a sympathetic understanding. It is analytical, keen and merciless. Does Mr. Bennett write with a surgeon's knife instead of a pen? Even his repression is marvelously revealing, as the objects in a bare hospital room stand out in uncompromising clearness.

Hilda's attitude toward life is one of burning expectancy and the reader is kept in much the same state. It seems to have

been Mr. Bennett's intention to present a man and a woman of similar capacities under conditions necessitating extraordinary repression and self-effacement. Hilda becomes the victim of a bigamist and the manner in which she accepts her fate is one of the most astonishing situations in fiction. Whether a woman would do it will be the reader's question.

Mr. Bennett's skill is wonderful, but without any tender human quality. He does not even make us love Hilda, but makes us intensely interested in her. He writes with almost offensive assurance. The next volume promises to deal with the married life of Edwin and Hilda and the fourth of their offspring.

Price, W. Overton. "The Land We Live In." Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50 net.

This book, coming at the time it does, when the country is beginning to awaken to the great need of conservation in all directions, is especially pertinent and valuable. A little attention to the matter cannot help leaving us appalled at the monstrous and indeed criminal waste of the rich products of the land which was meant to provide for many millions of people for many generations.

The belief of the inexhaustibility of our country's resources is so deeply a part of the minds of the people that it will be a long and difficult task to bring about a realization of our danger.

Mr. Price realizes the necessity of impressing this knowledge upon the minds of the boys and girls, who will soon be the matured generation, with the power and necessity of acting upon these questions, and it is to them more especially this book is written, but adults will find it equally entertaining and instructive.



*Photo by Frank F. Liebig*

**A BEAR SWIMMING A STREAM**

From the chapter on "Wild Life," in "The Land We Live In"

Mr. Gifford Pinchot has written the introduction to this book, upon which he bestows the highest commendation. He acknowledges Mr. Price's great work in behalf of the Forest Service and as a member of various commissions dealing with matters giving him unrivaled opportunity for foresight and training in forestry and all phases of conservation. It is a book which should have the widest circulation among the young people of America.



